"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds, becoming southeast.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,197. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POLICEMAN KILLS AN ARMED MADMAN

Stands Before Assault in Bronx Park and Shoots as Maniac Raises Knife to Strike.

WOMEN AND BABIES SAVED

Insane Greek, with Butcher Knife, Charging a Throng When Patrolman Anderson Stops Him.

Carrying a butcher knife, the blade of which was six inches long and sharp as a razor, in one hand, and in the other a round stone that weighed more than a pound, a Greek, who had every appearance of being insane, journeyed to the Bronx Park yesterday afternoon, where his murderous actions threw hundreds of persons into a panic. When Policeman Frank Anderson of the Bedford Park Police Station arrived and tried to capture the maniac, the rock was hurled at him, and it barely missed his head. The policeman saved himself only by a clever dodge, and the madman rushed at him, knife in hand, shouting that he was going to kill him. Anderson got out his pistol and fired twice in quick succession, and none too soon. The madman fell dead at his feet.

One of the biggest crowds that has visited Bronx Park journeyed up there yesterday. The number of persons in the park in the early afternoon was estimated at 50,000. At all the entrances big crowds were gathered during the whole of the afternoon. Particularly was this true of the entrance at Fordham Road and the Southern Boulevard. At that entrance the open space is unusually large, and a crowd that Capt. Ward of the Bedford Park Station estimated at about 5,000, more than half children, had gathered. The little ones were chasing one another about the green and the older folk were looking on. Everybody was peaceful and all the visitors seemed happy when the trouble disturbed them a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

A Greek about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with a three weeks' growth of beard and dressed very shabbily, entered the park at Fordham Road and Southern Boulevard. He was hatless, and his unkempt appearance attracted attention. The newcomer seemed to be laboring under great excitement, and several called attention to the peculiar look in his jet black eyes, and the nervous twitching of his hands. Several women were seated on the grass near the park entrance, while all about them little children were playing. The hatless man looked in their direction, an ugly glare in his eyes, and in a flash he had jerked the long-bladed knife from an inside pocket. The knife was in his left hand. With his right he reached down and picked up a rock.

Women and Children Menaced.

The women had noted this strange conduct and they caught up the little children and ran screaming into the park. The Greek, shouting and yelling at the top of his voice, followed, but changed his mind presently, and charged the crowd that was massed several hundred strong in and near the gate. The crowd gave way, and a score of women and children made a wild rush for a lot on the opposite side of the road.

Policeman Anderson was on post about a block away when he heard the screams of the frightened women and children. He ran to the entrance, and saw the Greek rushing after a dozen panic-stricken persons. The policeman knew that it was a big job he had on his hands, but he kept his head. He shouted at the maniac, and the Greek stopped. He looked around with wild, staring eyes, and finally his gaze rested on the policeman, who was approaching him. He realized that the policeman intended to capture him.

The Greek backed away slowly as Anderson came toward him, and when the policeman was within twenty or thirty feet he suddenly drew back his right arm and hurled the rock with all his strength at Anderson's head. The policeman dropped to his knees, and the rock whizzed over his head. As he let the rock go the Greek rushed at his antagonist, and as the policeman jumped to his feet he found himself face to face with the maniac, who had the knife poised ready to strike him down.

Hundreds looked on horror-stricken. They realized the desperate situation that Anderson was in. So did Anderson realize it, and he knew that it was a case of quick action if at all. All around him were men and women and little children. No matter in which direction he shot Anderson knew that a bullet that went wild would probably strike some innocent one. He had to shoot and shoot straight.

With a shout to the people to run out of range Anderson leveled his pistol at the Greek and fired. The man did not fall, although the examination made after death showed that this bullet entered his heart. Thus, mortally wounded, he leaped with his last ounce of strength at the policeman, the knife still held in the air, and for a second time a shot was heard. This time the bullet entered his head, and he tumbled to the ground, dead.

The doctors afterward said that either wound should have caused instant death, and that the Greek did not fall at the first shot was a remarkable circumstance.

Weeps for the Dead Man.

Despite the fact that he had acted in self-defense and had not fired until there was no other course to follow, Anderson was stunned when he realized that he had killed a man. There were tears in his eyes when the people came crowding about him, many of them to pat him on the shoulder and tell him that he acted the part of a brave man and had undoubtedly saved the lives of women and children.

The policeman covered the face of the dead man with his handkerchief and then going to a telephone called up his Station House and told Capt. Ward what he had done. Capt. Ward, with ten reserves, hurried to the scene.

A score of witnesses gave Capt. Ward their names and said they would come forward whenever needed to testify in vindication of Anderson. Among these witnesses were Capt. John O'Neill of the

Continued on Page 2.

SULZER REPORTS GAINS.

Tells of Nine Legislators Who Have Changed Primary Views.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—Gov. Sulzer said to-night that he was much pleased with the attitude taken by members of the Legislature from Kings County in regard to his Direct Primary bill.

He said that two Senators and seven Assemblymen from that county who recently voted against the bill were now ready to support it. Gov. Sulzer expects to deliver several speeches in Brooklyn in the campaign soon to begin.

"If the legislators in that part of New York City pay any heed to their constituents," he said to-day, "many of them will vote for the Direct Primary bill next month. The people there are independent enough not to take orders from any boss, no matter what he may call himself politically. I have evidence that they are going to assert themselves. Two Senators and seven Assemblymen from the county have already changed and will be for the bill."

'THE PRESIDENT'S COMING!'

Congress Has Many a Thrill as Wilson's Car Circles the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Members of Congress were chatting near a window of the House lobby the other day when one of them suddenly exclaimed:

"There goes the President; wonder if he's coming in."

Half a dozen Representatives, followed by pages and messengers, rushed toward the windows, while several ran to the balcony and watched the President's automobile as it whizzed across the Capitol esplanade, passed the east main entrance and disappeared toward the Senate wing.

Satisfied that the President was not coming to the House, the members returned to the tariff debate, while messengers hurriedly telephoned to the Senate side that the President had just passed and might be headed for the Senate. Employes and newspaper men in the Senate wing then scrambled toward the windows just in time to see the President's car rolling down the hill toward Pennsylvania Avenue. He had merely circled the Capitol on his afternoon ride.

Three times this happened last week, and several times the week before. On every occasion the President's car was noticed and the legislative branch of the Government got a thrill. One day the President actually did go to the Senate, his third visit to the President's room since his inauguration. On this occasion he went to consult with Senators about appointments and several nominations were sent to the Senate before the visit ended.

These frequent trips which President Wilson makes up Capitol Hill while Congress is in session, and his visits to the Senate for conferences, will not cause much excitement in the future, because Congress is getting used to Mr. Wilson's habits since he brushed aside the precedents of a century and personally delivered his tariff message in the House.

ANTIQUARIANS FOOLED AGAIN

Boys Buried Skeleton Which Perplexed the Sages in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., May 11.—The Sussex County Historical Society acknowledged to-day that it had been hoaxed by a party of schoolboys. Learned members of the society had devoted much thought and study and held many profound discussions over a skeleton dug up a few days ago by workmen in an excavation near the Barrett homestead in Main Street. The amateur archeologists had about concluded that the skeleton was that of an Indian belonging to the days before the white man had set foot in Sussex County. Preparations were being made to have the skeleton set up in a private museum, labeled and catalogued and heralded to the world as another historic relic of ancient days.

The delight of the boys who perpetrated the joke, however, was not to be confined, and they whispered their rich secret about among their friends. Soon it was common property that they had found the skeleton in the garret of the Barrett house and buried it so that the laborers would dig it up. The skeleton used to be the property of Dr. Thomas Ryerson, now dead. It had lain in the garret where the boys found it so long that nobody had any recollection of it.

HENRY SELIGMAN HURT.

Retired Banker Thrown from Car Step on a Sudden Start.

Henry Seligman, 80 years old, of 1,190 Lexington Avenue, a retired banker and distantly related to the Seligman family of bankers, was thrown from a Third Avenue surface car last night, at Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, receiving a cut over the right eye and lacerations of the head. He was assisted to a drug store by Policeman Matthews, who was about to call for an ambulance when Mr. Seligman asked that Dr. Julius Hoffman of 152 East Eighty-first Street be notified instead.

He also requested that word be sent to Dr. M. O. Chien, a dentist, with whose family Mr. Seligman resides. Both men arrived in quick time, and after Dr. Hoffman attended him, Mr. Seligman was taken home. At the house it was said that owing to his advanced years his condition was serious.

The police say Mr. Seligman was about to board the car, and had one foot on the step, when the conductor signaled the motorman to go ahead. The sudden starting of the car threw Mr. Seligman to the ground.

RESTORE MARRIED ENSIGN.

Austin, Who Defied Roosevelt by Taking Wife, Soon Back in Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, May 11.—Joseph Austin, the ensign on the battleship South Dakota who defied the then President Roosevelt about five years ago and married his sweetheart at Honolulu instead of waiting, as the President commanded, until he had attained a Lieutenancy, will be restored to rank and receive full pay for the years of his enforced retirement from the navy, according to word received to-day by his father-in-law, the Rev. J. W. Wadman, Methodist Episcopal Superintendent of Missions in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Wadman was stationed at Honolulu when his daughter was married to the ensign and himself performed the wedding ceremony.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Caledonia, Glasgow, May 3. SS Voltaire, Rio Janeiro, April 23. SS George Washington, Bremen, May 3.

HEARD A SCREAM WHEN BOY VANISHED

Butler's Story Alarms Burlington, N. J., Where Albert Smith Has Been Missing Two Days.

THINK HE WAS KIDNAPPED

Seen with a Strange Man — Creek Dragged in Vain—Cry Butler Heard Was "Don't Take Me Away."

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 11.—For two days the police of this city, aided by Boy Scouts, have sought in vain for some clue to the whereabouts of 6-year-old Albert Smith, the son of Alfred Smith of this place, who disappeared while he was on his way home from school on Friday. The police admitted to-night that while they had found that the Smith boy had gone to within a few feet of his home they had been unable to find any trace of him after that.

A sheet of paper from a school pad covered with crude letters, which Mrs. Smith recognized as the work of her son, was found to-day by the boy's mother inside the fence he usually climbed at the rear of his home in returning from school. Mrs. Smith thinks the paper was not there when she lifted the little boy over this fence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon when he departed for the afternoon session of school.

Important information that indicated the boy was kidnapped was given to the police to-day by Mark Whitfield, a butler at the home of ex-Mayor C. Taylor Rue. Whitfield said he was in the rear of his employer's property, which is bounded by an alley, on Friday afternoon, when he heard a child scream in terror. He said he heard a man's voice seemingly trying to reassure the child. The butler asserted that he then heard the same child's voice cry: "Oh, don't take me. Don't take me away."

"I supposed it was one of the youngsters who usually play about the alley, and that somebody in passing had merely tried to frighten him." Whitfield told the police. "I gave it no further thought until I heard of the Smith boy's disappearance."

The place indicated by Whitfield as the one where he heard the cries is less than two hundred yards from the Lawrence School, and is close to the lot behind the school which the boy had to cross to get to his home.

The fact that three boys tell of seeing the missing lad two hours after school closed, with a strange man, at Broad and High Streets, leaving a candy store, adds color to the theory that the boy was stolen. The man with the boy in the candy store was said to be tall. He was dressed in light clothes, and carried a cane and raincoat, those who saw him told the police. A man answering this description was seen loitering about the school and talking to the smaller boys on Friday. That this man may have been a publisher's agent was indicated by the story of one schoolboy, who said this afternoon that a man offered him a job and $5 as prize money to sell evening newspapers.

Although Assiscunk Creek has been dragged with grappling irons without result, the police have not entirely abandoned the notion that the missing boy may have been drowned there.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith say their son was afraid of the water and never played elsewhere than in a lot beside his home until it was turned into a public garden. One boy witness told detectives this afternoon that he thought he saw Albert Smith playing in the rear of a lumber yard near the creek on Friday afternoon half an hour after school closed. He is six-year-old Fred Cherry, and he says 5-year-old Tommy Jankowski was with Albert, but this the Jankowski boy denies. He says the last he saw of the Smith boy was when he left him in the school yard. He asserts that Albert Smith went through the school yard fence toward his home. Tommy Jankowski's mother says her son came home from school much earlier than usual on Friday.

Thinking that the boy might have wandered back into the school house and stayed unnoticed when the janitor locked the building, the structure was searched from cellar to attic to-day. Every lot, vacant building, and barn in the vicinity of the boy's home, even to sewer manholes were examined without uncovering a trace of the missing lad.

Frantic with suspense Mrs. Smith was near collapse all day. She has not slept since her boy disappeared and fearful that her mind might give way under the strain, she was removed this afternoon to the home of an uncle, Hamlet Pool in Henry Street.

"I know that my boy is not dead," she told detectives. "Between my prayers for his return, I have seen visions of him holding out his hands crying to me to come to get him."

FIND EATON POISON LINK.

Buyer and Seller Both Known to Officers, Latter Declare

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., May 11.—The officers who have been working for the last six weeks on the mysterious death of Rear Admiral Joseph G. Eaton declare that when the inquest is resumed here this week they will be able to give the names of both the buyer and the seller of the poison that killed the Admiral. They refuse, however, to give out the names at this time, or the place where the drug was purchased.

The poison hunt has taken the officers into Boston and into every South Shore drug store. The poison consisted of a rat exterminator and an arsenic solution. It was sold over the counter. The calling of the drug clerk, the officers declare, is the long-sought necessary link in their chain of evidence. The drug store is in a town where the Eatons did their shopping.

In the meantime the fight in defense of Mrs. Eaton is going on under the direction of William A. Morse, her attorney. Mr. Morse is now in New York on a hunt for friends of Rear Admiral Eaton, who, it is declared, can prove the truth of Mrs. Eaton's assertion that the Admiral was familiar with poisons and was accustomed to taking drugs.

Mrs. Eaton's daughters, June and Dorothy, remain in the Eaton family home, caring for Mrs. Eaton's mother, Mrs. George Harrison. It is expected that Mrs. Harrison will have recovered from her illness in time to testify at the inquest.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, just what you need to tone up the system in the Spring. —Adv.

Physical Training Is the Best Thing for Women.

No remedy like it for the unrest shown by them nowadays, according to Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard. Read what he says

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SEEK FEDERAL AID IN OHIO CAR STRIKE

Cincinnati Company May Ask for Receivership and Regular Troops—Rioting Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—Cincinnati to-night faces the greatest strike in its history. With 2,000 street-car employes on strike, all the entire street railway system tied up, 350 strikebreakers already here from other cities, and more coming, there is imminent danger of a serious outbreak at any time.

To-morrow morning 4,000 to 5,000 skilled men of the Building Trades Council will be locked out, and a general strike of all crafts affiliated with the building trades will follow.

Skilled workers in the shoemaking industry, handlers of freight, handlers of lumber, and grave diggers also are on a strike.

Early this morning, following the arrival of the first squad of strikebreakers, an attempt was made to operate the street cars, which had not been running for nearly twenty-four hours. This was the signal for the first serious outbreak on the part of the strike sympathizers, and as a result two strikebreakers are in the City Hospital. One of them, Charles Weber, a motorman from Chicago, was so seriously injured that he probably will die. The other is James Burns, a motorman of this city. His wounds are of a minor nature.

Six cars were sent out, and each was met by thousands of strike sympathizers, who forced them back to the barns. The car operated by Weber was bombarded near the City Hospital, and he was struck by a brick thrown by one of the crowd. Burns's car struck an obstruction on the track and was derailed. The strikers then set it on fire.

The traction officials and city officers held numerous conferences to-day, and the only plan so far outlined involves an application in the Federal Court for a receiver for the Cincinnati Traction Company. This step, it is said, will be made by the street car company, which has leased its property to the traction company.

If such a move is made, it will be followed by an effort to operate the cars with strikebreakers under the protection of Federal troops. Any one molesting the cars or their crews may then be arrested for contempt of court. The strikers say that if the receivership is resorted to the court will order their pay increased, and their union recognized.

Every detail has been arranged by the Building Trades Council, and through the various business agents of all the crafts affiliating with it, to launch the building strike in Cincinnati to-morrow. This trouble is the result of the order of the Employers' Association to lock out all union men on all buildings where a strike is in operation.

Fred Hock, business agent of the Building Trades, announced to-day that there was no possibility of the strike not being called, if employers attempted to enforce the lockout. The employers say the lockout cannot be averted.

SYRACUSE STEEL STRIKE.

Crucible Company's 1,500 Men Organized Following a Lockout.

SYRACUSE, May 11.—Fifteen hundred employes of the two Syracuse plants of the Crucible Steel Company of America announced a strike to-day, following a lockout established by the mill managers on Saturday. Two union have been organized, one composed of English-speaking mill hands, and the other of Poles.

Committees representing both unions will meet to-morrow afternoon to formulate demands, the chief of which will be recognition of the union.

One Dead in Ontario Strike Riot.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., May 11.—One man was killed and many injured, some seriously, in a riot here late to-night incident to the strike of street car employes.

PLAN 40,000-TON WARSHIP.

Navy to Ask Congress for Biggest Dreadnought Yet; Cost, $20,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Congress will be asked next year to appropriate for one battleship—a mammoth dreadnought displacing 40,000 tons and costing about $20,000,000—according to tentative plans of the Navy General Board, made public to-day. This year the Navy Department asked for three battleships and got one, as it did last year, when three were requested.

In the debate on the naval bill this year members of Congress particularly interested in the navy became satisfied that, while there were two extreme factions, one advocating appropriations for two or three first-class battleships a year and the other with "no battleships" as a slokan, an overwhelming majority in both Houses could be counted upon to vote for a single dreadnought. This situation has been impressed upon the General Board, and as a result the permanent building programme may be revised on a one-dreadnought basis, with provision for adequate colliers, destroyers, and other auxiliary craft.

CHICAGO 'PROTECTION' CASE

Barney Bertsche, Politician, Arrested for Conspiracy—Police Involved.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Barney Bertsche, a politician and former convict, accused by State's Attorney Hoyne of having arranged to extend protection to a gang of pickpockets, safe-blowers, and wire tappers, was arrested early this morning and was released on bond to-night.

Bertsche was seized on a charge of conspiracy after detectives had broken down the door of his home and overpowered him. The charge was made in the case of Mrs. Hope L. McEldowney of Milwaukee, who alleged that she had been swindled out of $15,500 by one Frank Ryan. Bertsche's name appeared as indorser of the draft given to Ryan by the Milwaukee woman.

The State's Attorney alleges that Bertsche arranged for the importation of a gang of confidence men by saying that he could extend protection to them. Several other politicians, as well as members of the Police Department, are involved in the case, according to the State's Attorney.

SHIP HITS ICEBERG; SLIDES OFF SAFELY

Big Freighter Narrowly Escapes Titanic's Fate Off the Banks.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The fate of the Titanic was narrowly escaped by the steamship Chiltern Range, in a collision with an iceberg to the east of the Newfoundland Banks on her voyage from Hull to this port, where she arrived to-day.

The steamship, a British freighter, had her bow plates badly dented by the glancing blow she struck the berg, and only the fact that she luckily slid off the ice mass and escaped contact with any sharp section of the underlying portion of it, in Capt. Rea's opinion, saved her from disaster.

The Chiltern struck the iceberg in latitude 46.39 north and longitude 44.40 west, in the track of the ocean liners, but some distance to the north and east of the spot where the Titanic met her fate. After the collision the steamship was surrounded by icebergs, which, although they could not be seen, proved their presence by the echoes that resounded from their towering sides at every blast from the ship's whistle. Those on board regarded her escape from destruction as miraculous.

"We were going dead slow because of the dense fog, which prevented us from seeing more than a foot ahead," said Capt. Rea to-night in describing the steamship's experience. "Suddenly an iceberg loomed up to starboard which I estimated to be from 150 to 200 feet high. It towered above us. The vessel touched it with her starboard bow, but fortunately the impact only dented badly a couple of her plates.

"The Chiltern Range struck the berg a glancing blow. We did not reverse the engines, or I should not be here to tell the tale. We just slid off the berg, as it were. Had the engines been reversed there would probably have been a stem-on collision.

"What I was most afraid of was that an underlying spur of the iceberg might rip the ship open, as was the case when the Titanic struck. When the ship slid away from the berg we went to the eastward, but very slowly. We stood away to the eastward till dark, and lay all night with the engines almost stopped. We were surrounded by icebergs, for, though we could not see, we could hear them. After every blast of the whistle a sound like the report of a gun followed from twenty to thirty seconds later."

MISSED FLOATING ICE.

Captain of Norwegian Ship Saw Eight Bergs on His Way Here.

Capt. J. Olsen of the Norwegian freight steamer Torsdal, which arrived yesterday from Newport, South Wales, reported that on the night of May 5 he sighted eight icebergs and several "growlers," as ice broken from the bergs is known. He narrowly escaped hitting one by porting his helm just in time to avoid collision.

The Captain said that he saw the lights of the United States ice patrol steamer Seneca in the distance. He said that the ice was to the north of the Atlantic steamship lanes.

CRUISER HITS A ROCK.

Portuguese Warship Wrecked—Crew Are Saved.

HONGKONG, May 11.—The Portuguese cruiser Adamastor to-day struck a rock north of Dumboell Island, and was badly damaged. The crew were saved and transferred to a Portuguese gunboat, which, with other vessels, hurried to the assistance of the distressed cruiser.

The Adamastor was built in 1806 at Leghorn. She is 242 feet long and of 1,712 tons burden.

FIRE MENACES THE CEVIC.

Blaze Starts in Floating Grain Elevator Moored Beside Her.

The White Star freighter Cevic, which is due to sail for Liverpool on Wednesday, was threatened with destruction by fire last night at her pier, at the foot of West Twenty-first Street, when a blaze started in the hold of the elevator boat Excelsior, which was made fast alongside. The flames were only stopped from spreading to the Cevic by the streams of water played on her sides by the fireboat James Duane. It was estimated that $1,500 to $2,000 damage was done to the Excelsior and the grain in her hold.

The fire was discovered by John Troy, the night watchman on the pier, and he turned in an alarm, which was quickly responded to by the James Duane, and the fire apparatus on the pier soon pouring water on the burning grain. The Cevic is in the regular service between New York and Liverpool, and is owned by the International Mercantile Navigation Company, and the Excelsior is owned by the International Shipping Company of New York.

AUTO UPSET KILLS WOMAN.

Two Men Badly Hurt in Accident at Crossing Near Scituate.

SCITUATE, Mass., May 11.—Mrs. Bualia R. Smith, aged 27, of Lexington, received injuries which caused her death later, and Paul B. Moulton, aged 25, of Brookline, and Francis Holmes of Lexington were seriously hurt when their automobile upset while rounding a curve at Whitney's Crossing over the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to-night.

The injured persons were taken to the Relief Hospital in Boston, where Mrs. Smith died. Moulton's jaw is fractured. Holmes has a fracture of the skull and numerous scalp wounds.

Bretton Woods Hotel, White Mts., N. H. The Mount Pleasant, The Mount Washington. Booking Office, 243 5th Av. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9230.—Adv.

VINCENT ASTOR ILL; NEW THROAT ATTACK

Takes Cold on West Point Trip Aboard Yacht and Abandons Senatorial Entertainment.

HAD PLANNED OPERATION

But Temporary Improvement Made That Unnecessary — Astor at Ferncliff, Guests to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, May 11.—A recurrence of a throat affection from which Vincent Astor had been suffering for some months caused a change in the programme for the entertainment of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the other members of the party, who came here yesterday as Mr. Astor's guests on his yacht Noma. The members of the party were to have spent Sunday at Ferncliff, the Astor estate near Rhinecliff, but the sudden return of Mr. Astor's illness caused the abandonment of this part of the entertainment.

The Noma, with Mr. Astor aboard, steamed away at 10 o'clock this morning for Rhinecliff, the guests remaining at West Point for the day. Shortly after 3 o'clock they left for Scarborough, where they were entertained at tea at the home of James Speyer.

From there they went to the Sleepy Hollow Club, near Tarrytown, where they dined. Then spent the night at Pelham, at the home of Frederick H. Allen, a member of the party, and will leave for New York at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The schedule of engagements for the day includes luncheon at the Irving National Bank, in the Woolworth Building, dinner at the Lotos Club, and a theatre party at the Winter Garden. The Senators will return to Washington to-morrow night, leaving at 12:30.

Mr. Astor spent the night at Ferncliff. It was announced there to-night that Mr. Astor planned to remain at his country home for two or three days for a rest, and then return to New York. It is still undecided as to whether he will undergo an operation for his throat trouble.

Mr. Astor was to have undergone an operation last Friday in the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City, where room had been reserved for him. Dr. James E. McKernon of 62 West Fifty-second Street, a specialist in diseases of the throat, was attending him. Dr. McKernon has been the Astor family doctor for years.

The throat affection from which Mr. Astor suffered did not yield readily to medical treatment, and about a week ago an operation was decided upon. The trouble was not thought to be serious. A few days ago the treatment prescribed by Dr. McKernon began to render increasing relief. The physician said last Thursday that Mr. Astor was "all right now," and that there was no necessity for an operation at that time. Yesterday, however, Mr. Astor caught cold, and his throat trouble returned.

The members of the Senate Committee and the other members of their party last night attended a reception given in their honor by Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy. They returned to the Noma to spend the night. This morning, shortly after 9, they came ashore again and were present at chapel exercises. At 12:30 they were guests at luncheon of the Superintendent and the Academic Board.

Vice President Marshall, who was scheduled to be the guest of honor on the trip, was detained at Baltimore and did not arrive in New York in time to join the party on the Noma Saturday afternoon. The party included Senators Johnston, Vardaman, Fletcher, Overman and Brady, Congressman Broussard, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. E. M. House of New York, Capt. W. A. P. Davis of Philadelphia, Willis T. Nash of New York, Frederick H. Allen, Col. John W. Clifton, Major James Otis Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Buford Lynch of Washington.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane joined the party at West Point.

Just before the departure from West Point this afternoon Mrs. Buford Lynch, a member of the party, fell down a flight of steps near the ferry landing, sustaining a broken ankle. She was taken to the hospital at West Point.

MERCURY DROPS TO 36.

Lowest Figure for May 11—Crops Hurt—Warmer To-day.

The temperature dropped to 36 degrees at 5 A. M. yesterday. This was the lowest figure for May 11 on record at the United States Weather Bureau. The previous record for that date was 40 degrees in 1906. During the day the mercury rose gradually, and reached the maximum of 55 degrees at 3:40 P. M. At 8 o'clock last night it had dropped 5 degrees, but the forecaster gave the cheering information that the weather would be much warmer to-day.

The wind from the northwest during the forenoon ranged from 30 to 34 miles an hour, and by 8 P. M. it had decreased to 24 miles. To-day the wind will be lighter and veer to the southeast.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 11.—Fruit, vegetables, and alfalfa crops suffered heavy damage from the cold snap that struck Onondaga County on Saturday night. Temperatures ranged from 26 to 32 degrees in the farming sections, and at Bridgeport, a few miles northeast of this city, on the shore of Oneida Lake, two snow flurries were reported.

Grapes, strawberries, young cherry trees, early vegetables, and young grass were seriously affected. Farmers predicted greater damage if another cold wave is followed by bright sunshine, as were the conditions to-day.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—Reports from lower Delaware to-night were to the efect that ice formed last night to the thickness of a knife blade. A heavy frost also covered the ground, and it is feared the fruit crop has been seriously damaged.

In the vicinity of Milford owners of peach orchards burned oil to-night, in an efort to save their yield of fruit. As the strawberry crop is well advanced, it will probably not be damaged by the cold snap, though it is feared that tomatoes and other vegetables will not escape serious injury.

The weather is the coldest at this season in Delaware for many years.

TORE OUT LAMPOON PAGE.

What They Suppressed in Harvard Comic Weekly Editors Won't Say.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—One portion of last week's issue of The Lampoon, the comic magazine at Harvard, was suppressed just before the edition was put on sale, and all the copies sold showed traces of where the offending page had been torn out. As to just what was suppressed the editors maintain silence.

Among the remaining illustrations is one showing Dean Byron S. Hurlbutt riding on top of a locomotive "scouting B. & A. signals."

TO WED KING'S BROTHER.

Mrs. Huger Pratt, Wealthy Widow, Engaged to Servian Prince.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Florence announces the engagement of Prince Arsene Karageorgevitch, brother of the King of Servia, to Mrs. Huger Pratt, a rich American widow.

The wedding will take place this [illegible].

Mrs. Pratt has lived abroad in recent years, but has relatives in this city and is well known in New York society. Her daughter a few years ago married Count Necati of Greece.

Prince Arsene is 54 years old. He was married in 1892 to Princess Demidoff di San Donato, and they were divorced in 1896.

VESUVIUS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Part of the Crater Collapses, and a New Vent Is Formed.

NAPLES, May 11.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius, which has been apparent for several days, reached a climax to-day when part of the crater collapsed with a loud report.

The tremblings of the mountain could be distinctly felt, and after the explosion observations showed that a tunnel 250 feet deep had been formed. From this dense sulphurous clouds and white smoke ascended. Many tourists, among them several Americans, climbed the volcano.

DOCTOR A GOOD PATIENT.

Hastens to Hospital, Arranges Affairs, and Undergoes Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—Suddenly stricken with appendicitis while making the rounds of his patients, Dr. Murray B. Kirkpatrick of this city diagnosed his own ailment and drove to St. Francis's Hospital. Arriving there, he telephoned for his chauffeur to take the car home, sent a note to his wife, arranged with another physician to take care of his practice, and then announced to the surgeons that he was ready for an operation.

He withstood the ordeal splendidly and will soon be out again.

RATS START A FIRE.

They Are Supposed to Have Set Nest Ablaze by Chewing Matches.

The kitchen of Samuel Lichblau's flat on the second floor of the tenement at 134 Cannon Street was filled with smoke last night, but the firemen who came from the engine house around the corner had some difficulty in finding the fire. Finally, they ripped up the floor and encountered a burst of flame that subsided soon after a hose was turned upon it.

When the smoke cleared away the firemen found that the blaze had started in a rats' nest eighteen inches long which was made of rags. Battalion Chief Helm said that the rats must have brought home matches from some foraging expedition in Mr. Lichblau's kitchen dresser and started the blaze by chewing them.

JUNK IN $20,000 GEM BOX.

Diamonds Sent from Georgia to New York Vanish in Transit.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., May 11.—An express package, said to have contained diamonds and jewelry worth $20,000, was shipped by Ries & Armstrong of this city to the New York jewelry firm of H. W. White & Co. several days ago, and when it arrived at its destination the package contained a few pieces of metal and scraps of paper.

Detectives were put to work on the case, and to-day twenty-five express employes who handled the package were assembled and closely questioned. No trace of the missing diamonds has been found and no arrests have been made.

ILL AFTER WORLD TOUR.

Wealthy Canadian Temporarily Detained on Arrival at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—Among the fifty-two cabin passengers arriving on board the Devonian from Liverpool to-day were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mills, a wealthy Canadian couple, who are returning from a trip around the world. Mr. Mills, who recently recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, was in such a nervous condition when the ship docked that the immigration officials became suspicious and detained him.

After some two hours waiting a Board of Inquiry was summoned, but before the board had a chance to convene instructions were received from George B. Billings, Immigration Commissioner, to pass Mr. Mills, inasmuch as he was bound for Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Mills left on a late train for Providence, R. I. From there they will go direct to their home in Vancouver. Mr. Mills formerly was a member of the Canadian Parliament.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 11.—John B. Mills is a prominent and wealthy member of the bar here and has been traveling in England for his health. He is returning home by way of the United States to enable Mrs. Mills to visit her sister, Mrs. Ripley of 48 West Fifty-second Street, New York.

ON TRAIL OF WRECKERS.

Paterson Police Expect to Get Black Hand Letter Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—Police Capt. Tracey, who is investigating the attempt made to wreck the Erie Railroad train near Hawthorne last night, said to-night that he expected to arrest the writer of the Black Hand letter to the Board of Directors of the road at any hour now. His men are on the trail of the writer.

The letter was received by the Directors at a meeting in New York on Monday. It read:

If you continue to stop trains for the accommodation of scabs at Paterson, we will cause an attack which will cause the Erie Railroad to have damage suits brought for amounts running into the millions.

This letter is now in the possession of Capt. Tracey.

The train left Jersey City last night shortly before 8 o'clock. It was not scheduled to stop at Paterson, but the engineer noticed an obstruction on the tracks as he neared the Weidman mill, and almost succeeded in stopping the train before it struck several huge boulders, some of them weighing 300 pounds.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR OFFICES.
The Lily Drinking Cup is the best of all sanitary cups. It is made by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Samples mailed free.—Adv.

POSTPONE LAND BILL IS WILSON'S REQUEST

Message from Bryan to California's Governor Asks Time for Diplomatic Effort.

WANTS TO REMOVE DISCORD

Washington Thinks the President's Appeal May Prevent Signing To-day—California Differs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Basing his action on his sense of duty, President Wilson has appealed to Gov. Johnson of California to veto, or at least defer action on the Alien Land bill, which has been passed by the Legislature of the State and is now before the Governor for his approval or disapproval. Gov. Johnson has until midnight to-morrow to make up his mind on the subject. If he should fail to either veto or sign the bill it will become a law without his signature.

The views of the President are expressed in a telegram sent to-day by Secretary Bryan to Gov. Johnson. While the communication is couched in courteous terms, it has an undercurrent of positiveness that indicates how deeply concerned the President is over the international situation brought about by the action of the California Legislature.

Secretary Bryan's telegram reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1913.

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Governor, Sacramento, Cal.:

The President directs me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in delaying action on the Land bill now before you until its provisions could be communicated to the Japanese Government and considered by it.

His Excellency Baron Chinda has, on behalf of his Government, presented an earnest protest against the measure. As you have before you but two alternatives, viz.: to approve or to veto, it will avail nothing to recall to your attention the amendments suggested to the Legislature, and as the President has already laid before you his views upon the subject, it is unnecessary to reiterate them.

He passes over questions, affecting treaty rights, for two reasons: First, because the bill passed by the Legislature is avowedly intended to conform to treaty obligations; and, second, because any conflict complained of would be a matter for the courts, but the President feels justified in expressing again his desire that action on the subject be deferred for this session, and he expresses the desire the more freely because the Legislature can be reconvened at any time if the welfare of the State requires it.

He is fully alive to the importance of removing any root of discord which may create antagonism between American citizens and the subjects of Oriental nations residing here, but he is impelled by a sense of duty to express the hope that you will see fit to defer the diplomatic effort.

The nations affected by the proposed law are friendly nations—nations that have shown themselves willing to co-operate in the establishment of harmonious relations between their people and ours.

If a postponement commends itself to your judgment, the President will be pleased to co-operate in a systematic effort to discover and correct any evils that may exist in connection with land ownership by aliens.

W. J. BRYAN.

Called a Positive Statement.

Some think that the President's message as communicated to Gov. Johnson is more than an appeal. The statement that "the President feels justified in expressing again his desire that action on the subject be deferred for this session," is regarded as more in the light of a positive declaration of what he believes Gov. Johnson should do than an appeal to the Governor's sense of the obligation that his State owes to the National Government, which is bound by treaty with Japan to guarantee to her subjects the rights guaranteed to the Nationals of other foreign countries.

It seems plain from the tone of the telegram that the representations made by the Japanese Ambassador, concerning the alien land bill, are couched in terms which the President feels cannot be ignored. In fact, Mr. Bryan refers to these representations as "an earnest protest."

That this Government will seek to adjust by diplomatic negotiation the differences that have arisen with Japan in consequence of the California legislation is shown in Mr. Bryan's communication. The inference to be drawn from the Secretary's message is that if Gov. Johnson will cause postponement of action on the bill,

California has had to deal in connection with Japanese and ownership. If, on the other hand, he vetoes the measure, he will suffer in popularity at home.

The California Legislature is to adjourn Thursday. If action on the bill is deferred at this time by consent of the Legislature or if the Governor vetoes it, the Legislature will have three days in which to consider whether it will do anything further on the matter now or will yield to President Wilson's request that time be given him to take up the question at more leisure with Japan.

JOHNSON TO REPLY TO-DAY.

Refuses to Tell Purpose—San Francisco Says He Will Sign Bill.

SACRAMENTO, May 11.—Gov. Johnson received the communication from Secretary Bryan a few minutes before 10 o'clock to-night, but declined to make any comment upon it other than to say he would formulate his reply as soon as possible.

"Will you telegraph your reply to-night?" he was asked.

"No, not until to-morrow morning at the earliest," replied the Governor.

Theodore A. Bell, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago and believes the Webb alien land bill is useless on account of the clause permitting leases, said to-night:

"If the Governor signs the Alien Land bill, referendum petitions will be in circulation all over the State within a few hours. They are already printed and ready for distribution, and it will be only a matter of a short time before the necessary 20,000 signatures are obtained."

It has been agreed by the majority leaders in the Legislature that a bill introduced by Senator Caminetti providing for a new census of the Japanese of the State and collection of other statistics concerning them shall not be allowed to pass.

They hold that the information sought by Senator Caminetti is not pertinent now.

His resolution, providing for the appointment of a commission of five to present California's case before the President and Congress, is likewise doomed to defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—According to current opinion here Gov. Johnson will not alter his course on the Alien Land bill because of President Wilson's request. He is determined to sign the measure, it is stated.

The Governor thinks California is strictly within her rights in passing the bill, and regards the Japanese protest as "bluff."

Most Californians do not desire Japanese as owners of land or as permanent settlers because the two races do not mix. Nearly every marriage between a white girl and a Japanese has turned out badly.

The sentiment against naturalization is as strong as that against marriage between a Japanese and an American.

SIX HURT IN AUTO UPSET.

Short Turn Sends Car Down Bank —Two Victims Near Death.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—Six persons were hurt near here early this morning when a taxicab crashed through a fence and was hurled down a fifteen-foot embankment. The accident was due to the chauffeur attempting to make too sharp a turn.

Earl McCollum, 19, the chauffeur, is supposed to be dying. His skull was fractured and his right arm broken. He also suffered internal injuries. Others seriously injured are:

Miss Emma Nye, 25; right arm crushed, several ribs broken; expected to die.

H. H. Hodges, 30, a real estate dealer; right arm and several ribs broken.

Carl Becker, 30; chest crushed; body bruised.

The other members of the party were cut and bruised.

MORE CURRENCY WASHING.

Four Treasury Machines Will Launder 100,000 Bills Daily.

WASINGTON, May 11.—The Federal Government's "money laundry" will be in full swing this week, when the Treasury Department will begin the operation of four currency washing machines, turning out daily 100,000 washed and ironed notes which otherwise would be destroyed.

Meantime the question of forbidding the washing of money, because of the feared danger of counterfeiting, is being raised in Congress. Secretary McAdoo and Treasurer Burke, however, have announced their intention to give the machines a fair trial, devoting particular attention to the danger of counterfeiting.

The Sub-Treasury at New York already has four machines, and those at Boston and Philadelphia one each.

It is said the machines will save the Government $500,000 or more yearly. The department has made arrangements to reduce the working force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—the Government's manufactory of paper money—by 400 persons, principally plate printers and their helpers, although it is said that probably not more than eighty or ninety printers will lose their jobs, because for some time vacancies have been left unfilled, in order that transfers may be made when the reduction becomes effective, on July 1. It is estimated that the washing machines will reduce the output of the printery by 20,000,000 notes annually.

UNION COMMENCEMENT ON.

Theological Seminary to Graduate a Class of Fifty-eight.

Union Theological Seminary began its commencement exercises yesterday morning, when a sermon was preached by Dean Brown of Yale Divinity School in the seminary chapel. In the afternoon there was a farewell communion service, and last night, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Philip S. Bird of Montclair, a Union Seminary graduate this year, was ordained a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Bird was one of four candidates against whom a protest was lodged.

To-night the alumni dinner will be held at the Hotel Savoy, and to-morrow President Brown will review the seminary year, including the conferences held by its Directors and Faculty with the Presbyterian General Assembly's committee looking to a renewal of official relations with the Presbyterian Church. The graduates will receive their diplomas to-morrow afternoon, and immediately President Brown will start for Atlanta, where in the General Assembly the New York Presbytery may be called upon to answer for its attitude toward Union graduates.

The number of Union graduates this year is fifty-eight, the largest number in the institution's history. They represent almost all religious bodies and many parts of the country. Among them are Tertius Van Dyke, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton; Eric McCoy North, son of the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North of the Methodist Foreign Mission Board; Hubert C. Herring, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. H. C. Herring, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society; Bayard Dodge, son of Cleveland H. Dodge, and two protested candidates, John A. Murray, Jr., and

GRAFT COMPLAINTS SENT TO GRAFTER

Municipal Research Bureau Shows This Was the End of Letters to Waldo or Gaynor.

SWEENEY AN INVESTIGATOR

And He Promptly Reported Charges Were Unfounded—Cahalane Also "Investigated" His District.

More letters from citizens to Police Commissioner Waldo and Mayor Gaynor complaining of gambling houses and disorderly houses and of grafting policemen, all of which were referred for investigation to the very men complained against or those nearest to them, were made public yesterday in a report submitted to the Curran Aldermanic Police Investigation Committee by the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Several of the new letters involve ex-Inspector Dennis Sweeney, who was one of the four Harlem Police officials sentenced to the penitentiary last Friday for conspiring to send George A. Sipp, the police informer, out of the State. The report recommends that the Police Commissioner be provided with a special squad of investigators outside the regular police force in order to put an end to the corruption-breeding system which tolerates "autoinvestigations." A centralized bureau for the supervision of all kinds of reports and complaints is also recommended.

Some of the complaints which mentioned Lieut. Charles Becker, Herman Rosenthal, and the Sam Paul Association, and which contained facts passed over by "investigators" as unworthy of serious attention, were made public during the Curran Aldermanic hearings. They told about "fake raids," and how Becker was collecting money "faster than any man in town." The new letters involve the names of other alleged collectors, some of them in the inspection districts now commanded by Inspector William J. Lahey and Cornelius F. Cahalane.

Sweeney appears to have been as handy in getting rid of complaints by citizens as was Becker. Here is a sample letter written by "a woman" on April 9, 1912:

April 9, 1912.

Commissioner Waldo:

Dear Sir: At No. — Eighth Avenue, between 125th and 126th Streets, over the barber shop, there is a crap and stuss game running for some time. I wrote to you about this place and begged of you to close it up, but as yet nothing has been done, to my sorrow. Can you close this place up? If not, I will make it my business to have a society close it up. My son informs me that a man they call Dotty claims to have paid your Inspector the sum of $500 for protection. Now show me by your actions how far that protection goes. I will not write you any more, but will wait developments. A WOMAN.

On April 10 Winfield R. Sheehan, Commissioner Waldo's secretary, referred the letter to Inspector Sweeney, who was the very Inspector referred to in the letter. Sweeney, after "investigating" the complaint, wrote to the Commissioner on April 18. He asserted that he had sent a number of patrolmen to investigate the place named, and that he himself had called there, but that "at no time could any evidence be secured that gambling was being carried on."

Grafter Investigating Graft.

Another letter complained that one of the patrolmen of the West 125th Street Station, where Sweeney's headquarters were, was collecting graft for Sweeney. This letter was referred to Sweeney for investigation by Chief Inspector Schmittberger. Sweeney wrote a letter in which he said that he had interviewed the patrolman complained against. "He denied," said Sweeney, "that he is grafting or collecting, either for the Captain of the precinct or for any one else. Capt. James F. Thompson, (convicted of conspiracy with Sweeney,) commanding the Thirty-sixth Precinct, denies that this patrolman or any other person is grafting or collecting anything for him."

Another very interesting letter from a citizen concerning Sweeney and his ward man, Sergt. Peter J. Duffy, now under indictment for bribery and charged with being Sweeney's collector, was sent directly to Mayor Gaynor. The letter was turned over to the police, and Mr. Sheehan, by order of the Commissioner, again referred the letter directly to Sweeney. The citizen in this case wrote:

Oct. 11, 1911.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, New York City:

Your Honor: I have in my possession a few facts that may interest your Police Department. At — Eighth Avenue three notorious characters maintain a gambling house known as a crap game. Dotty is one of the proprietors. He has served six months for picking pockets, and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He has also served two terms for gambling, and is now under two indictments for the same offense. — — one of his partners is a desperate character, who carries a gun at all times of the day and night, and boasts of his ability to use a revolver. This individual killed a man out West. This fact is not generally known in this city, but it should be an easy matter for your detectives to ascertain from which town he migrated and learn from the authorities there his record. The third man is Barney Reed, who boasts of his ability "to make connection and get right" every Inspector of Police as soon as he is transferred to the district wherein they operate. He now states that he "owns" Lieut. Duffy, Inspector Sweeney's ward man, body and soul. The establishment which they maintain is a crooked one, and many of my customers have been fleeced there.

While I heard this from authority which I consider unimpeachable, as it would be impossible to get my informants to testify to this in open court, I refrain from signing my name. In sending this letter to you direct I do not mean to cast any aspersions upon your Police Commissioner, for I have the utmost faith in his integrity, but I felt that communications might fall into the hands of some of his subordinates before he saw it, and the culprits advised of its contents. If some of your detectives, in whom the Commissioner has implicit confidence, can get evidence against the resort and arrest — without his getting any advance notice of it, the community could easily be rid of a very undesirable person, as they will surely find a revolver on his person, and I understand that is a felony.

Yours truly, JUNIUS.

Inspector Dodges the Question.

The report of Inspector Sweeney was as follows:

No such person as Barney Reed is known, nor has he made any connections with me. There is no Lieut. Duffy attached to any precinct within the Sixth Inspection District, nor have I any ward man at my command.

The complainant, of course, meant Sergt. Duffy, but Sweeney took advantage of the technical error.

General complaint is made in the report of the laxity of police reports made by Captains, Lieutenants, and patrolmen, as well as by Inspectors. Too free use, it is pointed out, is made of such police subterfuges as "no evidence has been found," "no violation of law was observed," and "proper police action has been taken." These phrases, the report makes clear by a number of examples, often cover a multitude of sins. Two examples are given in which Mayor Gaynor himself complained of the lack of information found in a report sent in to the Commissioner by Inspector Cahalane.

The Mayor frankly wrote that he considered the reports of this Inspector concerning an alleged gambling house as inadequate and unsatisfactory. He had made two separate reports on the same subject which, to the Mayor, seemed "entirely inconsistent."

Regarding the recommendation that detectives outside of the force should be used to run down complaints against grafters in the Police Department, the report states:

"Though failure to provide effective means of investigating accusations against police officers does not justify the practice of referring such complaints to the accused officer or to his immediate superiors, the Commissioner should be provided with the means of investigating all such complaints through investigators not connected with the uniformed force. He should be authorized to employ private detectives or should be provided with a secret service force constantly at his command. If the numerous complaints against Lieut. Becker and others who have confessed or have been indicted on graft charges had been thoroughly investigated, those guilty undoubtedly could have been removed from the force before the Rosenthal murder showed the necessity of action from outside.

"It should, however, not be necessary to await a police scandal every ten years or so, discouraging alike to honest members of the police force and to the public generally, in order to get the bad men off the force. Provided with the means of properly investigating and determined to rid the force of such men, the Police Commissioner, through intelligent use of the complaints which come to him, could accomplish far-reaching results. Though complaints are not always reliable, the disclosures made by the Aldermanic committee and the District Attorney demonstrate that they are sufficiently truthful and valuable to demand the most serious consideration, such as they have not received in the past."

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS UP

Tribunal Meets To-morrow to Arbitrate on Accumulated Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The International Tribunal for the Arbitration of Outstanding Pecuniary Claims between the United States and Great Britain will hold its first meeting here on Tuesday, under the Presidency of Henri A. Fromageot of France. This tribunal, created by a special agreement negotiated by ex-Ambassador Bryce and ex-Secretary of State Knox in 1910, will judicially settle claims of private persons of the two nations, some of them dating back to the war of 1812.

The American claims aggregate $4,330,000 and the British $2,968,000. There has been no judicial settlement of any of them since 1853. Their pending adjustment will relieve the State Department and the British Foreign Office from presenting demands which each is constantly asked to press upon the other on behalf of its nationals.

The claims listed for hearing on Tuesday are chiefly those in favor of or against Canada. They relate to seizure of American fishing vessels and Canadian sealers, collisions, and contracts in the Yukon territory. Other claims relate to South Africa, India, and elsewhere.

The tribunal, besides President Fromageot, is composed of the two national arbitrators, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, and Chandler P. Anderson, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State. C. J. B. Hurst will represent Great Britain and Robert Lansing the United States. The claims will be argued on behalf of the United States by J. Reuben Clark, Jr., former Solicitor of the State Department; Arthur P. McKinstry, H. H. D. Peirce, and Charles F. Wilson, and on behalf of Great Britain by E. L. Newcombe, Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice, and other British counsel. The joint Secretaries of the tribunal are Robert A. Young for the United States and A. C. Kerr of the British Embassy.

ANHUT CASE MAY GO ON.

Whitman Thinks He Can Prove Thaw Conspiracy Without Hoffman.

The trial of John Nicholson Anhut, accused of offering a bribe of $20,000 to Dr. John W. Russell, at the time Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan, to assist in a plot to free Harry K. Thaw, may go on before Supreme Court Justice Seabury this morning, even if Horace A. Hoffman, one of the principal witnesses, fails to appear.

District Attorney Whitman said last night that he thought the case against Anhut was strong, even without Hoffman, and he added that he was by no means sure that Hoffman would not be in the courtroom to-day.

Hoffman introduced Anhut to Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry, and it is believed that he could describe step by step the progress of the alleged conspiracy. He signed a waiver of immunity before the Grand Jury took his testimony. This, according to a letter received by the District Attorney, caused Hoffman to fear that he might be indicted and led to his disappearance.

Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, who has been handling the Anhut case, said yesterday that Hoffman might appear in court to-day. Mr. De Ford sought to get in touch with him through a friend in Chicago, and word was received in reply that Hoffman was on his way to British Columbia, but had telegraphed that he would appear and testify if assurance was first given that he would not be prosecuted. Hoffman stands in no danger from the District Attorney unless he refuses to testify.

CARRIED WEAPONS; HELD.

Detectives Arrest Five Italians Armed with Pistols and a Dirk.

Ever since the murder a week ago of Patrolmen Heaney and Teare in Mulberry Street the police throughout the city have been on the lookout for Italians carrying revolvers and other concealed weapons in obedience to a general order to this effect issued by Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty.

On Saturday night detectives attached to the East 104th Street Station arrested at 106th Street and First Avenue five Italians, four of whom were charged with carrying concealed revolvers and the fifth with having a dirk in his possession. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each for trial by Magistrate Freschi, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday. They said they were Anthony Ferrara, a laborer, of 2,159 First Avenue; Ignazio La Cavora, a wine dealer, of 333 East 139th Street; Calegero Salema, a laborer, of 33 East 106th Street; Antonio Consiglio, bartender, of 106 East 107th Street, and Samuel Vanicori of 2,031 First Avenue.

Joseph Broderick, 18 years old, who refused to give his address, said by the police to be a member of either the Chicerella or Bear Cat Levy gang, which has spread terror in Williamsburg, was held yesterday in $2,500 bail in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, by Magistrate Dodd on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. After trailing him from the vicinity of Palace Hall, Wythe Avenue, and Grand Street, early yesterday morning, Policeman Elwood of the Bedford Avenue Station arrested the youth at South Fourth and Roebling Streets. He found two loaded revolvers in Broderick's pockets. He was arrested not far from the place where David Mizner, a gang member, was shot to death last Tuesday night.

SAYS SUFFRAGE IDEA IS ONLY SEX FAD

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge Insists Woman's Appeal for Ballot Is Based on Sex Alone.

SHE LAYS IT TO DECADENCE

Head of Opposition Asserts Movement Is Born of a Striving for Artificial Happiness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage came out in the open to-day, asserting that the cause of "votes for women" was a phase of the modern tendency in dress, dancing, and conversation, which marked a lowering of women's ideals.

That the association intended to wage its propaganda against the suffrage movement along this line was hinted recently in a statement issued by Mrs. George of Boston, a leading anti-suffragist. To-day Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the association, made a formal statement of the views of the organization in which she said the suffrage movement was a sex disturbance born of straining after artificial happiness and unnatural enjoyment and indicative of an unsettled state of mind.

Mrs. Dodge comes out flatly in asserting that the costumes worn by women who participated in the suffrage parade in New York a week ago yesterday showed that the suffragists relied on their sex in their appeal to men, and she says that in making this statement she is only repeating what men on the sidewalks and in club windows said as the parade passed up Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Dodge's statement follows:

"In view of what is happening in various parts of the country it is high time for every thinking man and woman to realize that back of the woman suffrage disturbance is the question of sex —or rather a distortion of the sex question.

"The only sure manner of estimating the real meaning or strength of the so-called suffrage movement is to see clearly the motives and underlying reasons back of it. The suffrage disturbance is, in plain words, a sex disturbance. Many women who are suffragists do not realize this, but it is a fact nevertheless, just as the impulse of some other women to take up foolish fancies and unnecessary movements is the result of that uneasiness and straining after artificial happiness and unnatural enjoyment which indicates an unsettled and an unsatisfactory state of mind.

Hits at Suggestive Dress.

"We who oppose woman suffrage are convinced that women suffragists support their cause because they view the whole situation from an unnatural angle. One morning in New York I heard a young woman discoursing with great eloquence on how she and her sisters could improve the manners and morals of men if they were given the ballot. That evening this same girl was at a fashionable dance. She was gowned in an extremely décolleté fashion, and the way she danced and bore herself was suggestive, to say the least. I do not believe this girl ever realized that, while her vote would be powerless in an election, the cut of her gown, the manner of her dancing, the words of her conversation would be made a tremendous influence for good among her friends, men and women, and thus throughout the whole community.

"She was misled, as many other women are, by the idea that good morals and good manners can be legislated into men and women. Morals and manners are the fruits of women's minds, not of the voting booth. And just so long as women clamor for 'political rights' and yet dress in garments that are the definition of bad taste, all the votes in the world will not change the trend of sentiment in society throughout the whole population of the country.

"When I say that the suffragists rely after all on their sex and on the appeal of their sex to men, I am repeating only what men on the sidewalks and in the club windows of New York said when the suffrage parade passed up Fifth Avenue in New York a week ago last Saturday. Here was the spectacle of a woman demanding the ballot so as to put down the social evil and vice of all kinds, and, in order to make her platform more emphatic, she appeared garbed in a manner which would have aroused resentment among any set of ladies and gentlemen. Could anything have been more ridiculous? I am certain that nothing could have proved more conclusively the fact that sex confusion is the source from which has sprung the cry for woman suffrage.

Sacrifice of the Home.

"It was Olive Schreiner, in 'Woman and Labor,' who said that the feeding-bottle for the baby was a labor-saving device. That declaration comes from a suffragist who maintains that the vote is the panacea for all evils; and yet all medical authorities state that the bottle-fed baby has a poor chance to live. Let us make this illustration clear. The suffragists wish to vote and to campaign, sacrificing for that right their duties as mothers and preservers of home. If a baby is to be sacrificed to the bottle so that the home may be crucified by the ballot, what is to become of the progress and reform which these advocates for women predict?

"We are in the midst of a remarkable period in our history. There is more immodesty in dress, more looseness in conversation, and more impropriety in dancing than has ever been known to the American people, either in so-called 'high society' or among those who are in other conditions. Back of these revelations of the lowering of women's ideals and conduct there is the same reason as that which actuates the suffrage disturbance.

"There was a time not so long ago when young girls demanded more freedom and liberty, an escape from the close scrutiny of the home and the watchful eye of the chaperon. They obtained this liberty. And suddenly we are now confronted with the realization of how terribly easy it may be for this liberty to be turned into license. By the same line of arguing, woman has sought a freedom unparalleled in the history of the world. Having secured freedom and equality in the arts, in industries, and in commerce, she seeks what she calls a political liberty which would be perilously close to license.

"Nobody who studies this question can get away from the old, essential fact that a woman is a woman and a man is a man. It is the height of folly to say that the woman, who has had it taught to her by the uncounted ages that her strongest hold on man is because of her sex, can throw off or disregard the knowledge that the sex appeal is the strongest weapon she has. As a matter of fact, she neither can forget it nor does she desire to forget it.

Appeal of Small Minority.

"The small progress which woman suffrage has made in this country—and we must remember that the woman suffrage cause represents only 8 per cent. of American women—is due directly to the fact that man, in his chivalry and his dislike to deny women anything, has given them some of these things which they asked for on the old theory that women should not be denied whenever there was a possibility of meeting their requests. But now the men, as well as the women, realize that back of all the suffrage movement is the sex question. The men have awakened to a realization that, this being true, the spread of it would merely add a non-beneficial burden to the voting machinery of this country at the expense of the home life.

"It is no answer to say that these results have not yet been manifest in States where women vote, because if the woman vote is to be operative it must mean that the woman is to forgot her mission and confuse it with men's. The result of such confusion may not be seen for two or three generations. The best that can be said of the working of woman suffrage to-day is that the women do about the same as the men. They have got to do better to justify their claim that they can moralize society through the vote.

"The suffragists claim that they want to carry into the outside world all the influences of a home. We who oppose them claim that every woman who has a home must go out into the world and bring into the atmosphere of her home only the lovely and beautiful things that are in the world. In other words the suffragist wishes to busy herself with the affairs of men to such an extent that she will make of home only a name. We wish to preserve in the home that which is really the home—an atmosphere of tenderness and sweetness and gentleness. If every woman realized that her home must be affected in these modern times by all the elements and activities in her city or community, she would preserve her home by doing all she could through her example and her influence to keep public sentiment and the public opinion of her better than it now is.

"It is a pathological fact that women, as a sex, must respect and revere the divine mission of their sex, which is motherhood. The moment they outrage or distort or deny the purpose for which they were created they become shirkers and drones. Misdirected Government is a bad thing, so bad that the men of this country can be relied on to correct it whenever necessary, but misdirected sex is a national tragedy, which, if it is not checked, will degenerate the race."

A WREATH FOR BERNHARDT.

Members of the Arts Will Present Tribute Here to Famous Actress.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will receive a laurel wreath of silver and gold from members of her own profession and artists and writers as the result of a movement started yesterday. A meeting was held in David Belasco's studio on the upper floor of the Belasco Theatre Building yesterday afternoon which was attended by fifty persons prominent in the professions. It was decided to take subscriptions for the wreath:

A replica of the wreath will be presented to the French actress on the stage of the Palace Theatre next Friday afternoon. It is hoped to have the gift itself finished by the time she departs for her home, but if it is not completed then it will be sent her by a special courier.

It is planned to obtain the sum necessary through subscriptions open only to painters, sculptors, musicians, writers, or members of the dramatic profession. The honorary committee chosen yesterday includes William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, William F. Connor, David Belasco, Daniel Frohman, William Faversham, William Winter, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Miss Maggie Cline, De Wolf Hopper, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Walter Damrosch, John W. Alexander, and James Gordon Bennett. Daniel Frohman is Treasurer of the fund.

Those in charge of the presentation of the gift are Mrs. Julie Opp Faversham, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Mrs. Elise Oldham, David Belasco, and Acton Davies.

Dinner to Edward Wortmann.

To celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his joining the North German Lloyd Company as its traveling passenger representative, Edward Wortmann will be the guest of honor at a dinner at Rector's, in Times Square, to-night, which will be attended by 300 steamship agents from all parts of the United States. The General Passenger Agents in New York of the principal railroads will be present. Cesare Conti will be toastmaster.

POLICEMAN KILLS AN ARMED MADMAN

Continued from Page 1.

Paterson, N. J., Fire Department, James Hickey of Mount Vernon, Louis Erskine of 609 East Twelfth Street, Manhattan, and several women.

Anderson was placed under arrest, and was within an hour arraigned before Coroner Shongut on a technical charge of homicide. Coroner Shongut paroled him until this morning in the custody of Capt. Ward.

When the slain man was undressed at the Fordham Morgue, a large wallet was found suspended from a string around his waist under two pairs of trousers which he wore. In it were a dozen or more letters and many newspaper clippings, the majority of which were written in a language supposed by the police to be Greek. The name "Theodor Koeff" appears on many of the envelopes, and the police believe this to be the name of the dead man. It is also written on a postcard. On old envelopes the name appears with the address "443 West Twenty-second Street, New York City."

Among the articles in the wallet were clippings from Greek newspapers and some from papers printed in English. Many of the English clippings were on women's suffrage. A sheet of letter paper with the heading, "The Bulgarian Herald," on which was written in Greek what the police think is a recommendation for a position, was also found. Eight receipts for registered letters were in the wallet, all the letters having been sent to "Cresidein, Sophia, Bulgaria."

There were also two empty envelopes addressed to "Martin Retaff, N. 183 East Third Street St. Paul, Minn." An invitation to attend services at the Russian St. Nicholas Cathedral at 15 East Ninty-seventh Street was also found.

In a pocket were also found a picture of Harry K. Thaw and cartoons of the police system of New York.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger of the Police Department was in the park at the time of the shooting and reached the scene of the shooting in his automobile a few minutes later. Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment was also in the park, and he having heard of the excitement, arrived on the ground about the same time as Inspector Schmittberger.

AGITATOR QUINLAN FACES A NEW JURY

Paterson Prosecutor Loses No Time in Recalling the I. W. W. Strike Leader.

HAYWOOD'S TURN COMING

Silk Mill Owners Have Lost $10,000,000 and Strikers $2,500,000 Since Mills Were Closed Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—Prosecutor Michael Dunn said to-night that Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. leader who was on trial here last week for inciting to riot, and whose jury failed to agree upon a verdict, would be placed on trial again to-morrow morning before Judge Klenert on the same indictment. The Prosecutor also said the jury would be chosen from the remainder of the panel drawn for last week's trial. The Prosecutor was disappointed that the jury failed to convict Quinlan, while Quinlan and his followers affect surprise that he was not acquitted.

Quinlan is out on $7,500 bail. He has been notified to appear again for trial in the morning. The same witnesses who testified at last week's trial have been subpoenaed by the State.

"Bill" Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, and Adolph Lessig, the other indicted leaders, will demand separate trials, which means that the court will be occupied all of this week and probably all of next week.

The trial of Haywood, which will probably begin the latter part of this week, is certain to attract a great deal of attention, and the police will take extra precautions to control the thousands of strikers and their sympathizers who are expected to surround the Court House when their big leader faces the jury. The charge against Haywood is that he urged unlawful assemblage. To refute the charge, Haywood will call perhaps fifty witnesses, including most of the lesser leaders of the Industrial Workers movement.

In a speech which he delivered to about 8,000 silk strikers at Haledon this afternoon "Big Bill" Haywood denounced the press for insinuating that the strikers were in any way concerned with the attempt to wreck the Erie Railroad train near the city line last night. He said he knew the strikers had nothing to do with it, and that the police knew it also. He said the I. W. W. leaders stood ready and willing to give the police whatever aid they could in running down the plotters.

In speaking to the strikers about their own case the leader told them to "get on to the picket lines" and do what they could to get converts to the cause. He did not make an inflammatory speech, but spent much time in denouncing the press and urging the strikers to remain firm.

He said the I. W. W. seeks no recognition in the strike and when it was won they would take their departure from the city.

Elizabeth Flynn answered Dr. Walter B. Johnson, who said at the conference of the Committee of Twenty-five last week that the I. W. W. leaders and agitators should be driven from the city, by saying the only way the I. W. W. leaders would be driven from the city would be "inside of a hearse."

The silk mill strike that has suspended the greatest of Paterson industries for the last eleven weeks, and which at present seems to be as far from settlement as ever, has cost the silk mill workers of this city more than $2,500,000 in wages, while the loss to the mill owners up to date is probably more than $10,000,000.

The great mills have been idle so long now that Patersonians have got used to the smokeless chimneys and the quiet of the mills. Efforts have been made time and again by the city authorities and by leading citizens to bring an end to the strike, but all proposals looking to peace have been turned down by William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, who journeys to Paterson several times each week to urge the mill hands not to work and to keep up the strike until every demand made has been met.

That these demands will not be met in their entirety is a certainty, and among other things that the mill owners say they never will agree to is a recognition of the Haywood organization, for Haywood is supreme in all things so far as the Industrial Workers of the World are concerned.

An evil effect of the strike now seen on all sides is the bitter enmity that has grown up between the city authorities on one side and the strikers on the other. The strange spectacle was presented in court last week of a large part of the police force swearing to one thing and just as many strikers testifying in direct contradiction, the plain fact being that either the police or the strikers knowingly committed perjury. The case was that of "Pat" Quinlan, the Haywood lieutenant, who was tried for inciting the strikers to commit an assault. The police testified that they heard Quinlan make the speech in which the illegal utterances were made. On the other hand, the strikers declared that Quinlan never spoke a single word on the occasion mentioned.

QUINLAN AT CHURCH AFFAIR.

Battle Presents Him at Reception to Dr. Percy Stickney Grant.

"Pat" Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator, was an unexpected visitor at the testimonial reception last night to Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, for twenty years pastor of the Church of the Ascension at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. He got a cordial greeting on the introduction of George Gordon Battle, who beckoned him to the speakers' platform as he entered the parish house, saying:

"We have here to-night an old friend who has recently been in trouble. But we know that Pat Quinlan would do no wrong, and I want him to speak to you to-night. I want him to know we are with him and believe in him."

Quinlan was applauded for a minute.

"Conditions in Paterson are desperate," said he. "Of course, we are going to win the strike, but there is no glory in winning while women and children are starving. One man has been killed. Several have been wounded in the past few weeks. There is trouble in the air. Yes, the air of Paterson is surcharged with electricity, and all it needs is the touch of the match to the powder and Heaven knows what will become of Paterson. Women and children need bread there, and I ask you, my old friends of Dr. Grant's, for help."

Quinlan said that he had been accompanied to the meeting by a nephew of Cardinal Logue of Ireland. "Wouldn't the Cardinal be shocked," he said, "if he knew his nephew was going around New York with Quinlan, the bad Irishman?"

Following Quinlan's speech, a collection was taken up for the strikers and about $25 realized.

"Bryan's cocktails," as George Gordon Battle announced them, were served with ice cream.

The affair was in celebration not only of Dr. Grant's pastorate of twenty years, but in honor of his fifty-third birthday, which he will celebrate on Tuesday. A set of engraved resolutions was presented to Dr. Grant by George Gordon Battle on behalf of the Forum of the church.

In making the presentation Mr. Battle referred to the work of Dr. Grant during his pastorate, and said he was beloved for his great humanity and Christianity. "He is one man who truly lives as he preaches," he said, "and his life has been an example to many others."

FIRE SWEEPS FOREST LAND.

Thousands of Acres in New Jersey Burned Over—Three Farms Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., May 11.—Thousands of acres of fine timber land in West Egg Harbor were burned over to-day in the fiercest forest fire that ever visited this section of the country. Three homes were destroyed by the flames, while one man was badly burned and several had narrow escapes when caught in fires set by sparks, which were carried by a high northwest wind.

The residences of J. Rosengren, M. Stellmacher and H. M. Letkowitch were reduced to ashes, with all stables and outbuildings on these farms. The whole male population turned out to fight the fire.

Albert Gilbertson, a fire fighter, was caught in a trap. He made a desperate run through the flames for his life, but suffered bad injuries. His hair and mustache were burned off and his face and arms were terribly injured.

Large herds of deer, scared from their haunts in the Weymouth Deer Fields, fled before the flames, while hundreds of rabbits and quail were roasted alive. The fire swept across the Mays Landing Boulevard, and hundreds of autoists had to make a record run through the large clouds of smoke covering the road.

To-night the Fire Wardens are endeavoring to ascertain the origin of the disastrous blaze. The damage wrought will be large.

THIRTY ACRES BURNED OVER.

Farmers Have a Hard Fight Against Long Island Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., May 11.—Two brush fires started near here to-day and stubbornly resisted the efforts of the many farmers who turned out to fight them. They worked hard for several hours, but it was near midnight to-night before they had succeeded in subduing the larger blaze, and then only after it had burned over about thirty acres of land.

This fire occurred in what is known as Crystal Brook Hollow, east of here. The other fire occurred at Norwood, about a mile and a quarter west of here. This burned over a much smaller area, and was out in about four hours. Just what caused the fires is not known.

CHINESE HAVE TURTLE CURE

Administered It as a Broth 2,000 Years Before Friedmann.

The old saw about there being nothing new under the sun applies even to Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann's alleged turtle cure for tuberculosis, since a turtle preparation has figured as a specific in the pharmacopoeia of the Chinese for more than 2,000 years, according to William Smith, the turtle dealer who supplies the Hotel Martinique. Of course, the vaccine wrinkle is new neither the ancient nor the modern Chinese physicians preparing their turtle remedy that way, the approved form of administering it being as a broth.

According to Mr. Smith the Chinese name for the medicinal animal is Gum Ten Guoy, and it was the fact that so many Chinese came to his place of business to buy turtles, and were willing to pay almost any price to get them, that led him to investigate why there was such a demand from the yellow race.

He found that it was a common practice to administer turtle broth not only for all forms of tuberculosis, but also for stomach disorders and kidney trouble. Mr. Smith asked his Celestial customers for letters of recommendation and testimonials for the alleged "cure," and collected an interesting assortment of documents telling about the wonderful results achieved by administering the turtle preparation in the diseases indicated.

Another point discovered was that the Chinese consider the American turtle far superior medicinally to its Oriental brother, hence the large demand for those grown in the United States. In an interview with one of the high priests of the dealer learned that the exact method of preparation was kept a close secret by the Chinese medical fraternity, but that herbs possessing medicinal value were used in brewing the concoction.

THRIFTY GLUTTON REPENTS.

Conscience Smites Him After Years and He Pays for Old Swindle.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., May 10.—Charles Weirling, a restaurant proprietor of this place, who has been following this line of business for years, received a most extraordinary conscience letter recently. It contained a Pittsburgh draft for $22.08. The letter, which was unsigned, came from McKeesport, Penn. It tells its own story:

"Dear Mr. Weirling: I worked in one of the factories in your city several years ago and I boarded at your restaurant for over some three months. I used a meal ticket I purched from you one each week. For a ticket I paid $5 a piece, which made it cost me 24 cents a meal. The ticket were good until all the meals had been punched out, and after a few days I came to the conclusion that I could save myself money by only eating two meals a day and making the two meals a day carry me all day and making my ticket last me longer, so I et breakfast enough to keep me up to late dinner time and this saved me one meal a day. But where I wronged you was this:

"I stuffed myself full of your good grub at the two meals I did eat to keep me going over dinner time, and to do that I would always call for a second order and would put a lot of your crackers in my pocket when I got off the table. At the two meals I did eat I would stuff my skin so full that it was a wonder to me I did not bust, but I saved one meal each day at your expense and was happy. I also thought I was working a great scheme and that if I could keep it up long enuf I maybe some day would be a Rockefeller or a Carnegie.

I finally lost my job, and I think it was because I would eat so much for breakfast I could not work all morning, being so stuffed, and in the afternoon I would be no good either as all I would have in me by that time was a few crackers and things that left me weak. The boss said I was no good and gave me the gate.

Now, after leaving Beaver Falls I drifted around in Ohio and finally came to McKeesport where I got a job and have made good ever since, as I eat three square meals every day. When Billy Sunday came to this city I attended the meetings and finally hit the sawdust trail and have been living right ever since. But I never could forget how I hamboozled you out of 24 cents a day about three months.

Finally I have come to the conclusion that I never would be a real good citizen until I would pay back the money I had cheated you out of, so I have figured it up as near as I can what I owe you and I inclose it to you in this letter. God bless you and pray for me.

DESKS

"Repeat orders" mean satisfaction. What would you think of a house that had supplied "repeat orders" for 80 years? Wouldn't it be a fair indication of esteem on the part of customers?

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THE ONLY CARBON REMOVER that has been endorsed by technical experts in the automobile, motor boat and gas engine industries; the Perfect Fuel for cooking, lighting and heating; unsurpassed window cleanser, &c., &c. May now be obtained in ONE GALLON ORIGINAL CANS.

Ask your own dealer.

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

REBELS SHOOT 25 FEDERAL OFFICERS

Public Execution of Mexican Commanders Ordered by Authorities of Hermosillo.

HUERTA'S FORCES RETIRE

Fall Back After Three Days' Fighting—Revolutionists Cut Tampico Railroad Line.

NOGALES, Ariz., May 11.—Twenty-five Federal officers, including an infantry and artillery Colonel, who were taken prisoners in last week's fighting above Guaymas, were shot at a public execution by order of the Constitutionalist commanders. The execution is admitted officially by State authorities at Hermosillo.

The official statement also admits the loss in killed of 200 State troops during the three days' fighting which resulted last night in the driving of the retiring Federals into the first station north of the gulf port town. Fighting at this last stand continued to-day.

The reported deaths of Chief Bule, commander of the insurgent Yaqui Indians, and of Col. Guiterrez of the State troops were announced as confirmed in the report.

MEXICO CITY, May 11.—What may embarrass the Government more than the rebel success in the north last week was the cutting to-day of the railroad from Tampico to San Luis Potosi. Over this route all the fuel oil used by the locomotives is moved, and it will now be necessary to ship from Tampico to Monterey, which is a more circuitous route.

The Tampico-Monterey line has been cut repeatedly and has only been temporarily repaired. If this is cut again and the rebels prevent repairs between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, it will be necessary to use the West Coast ports as a makeshift. The oil on hand is sufficient for only two or three days. Any condition that prevents a further supply will result in the practical suspension of transportation and seriously cripple the big industrial concerns.

The past week has shown little, if any, improvement in the situation for the Government. Conscription has continued; more troops have been mobilized in the north and in the State of Morelos, but they have not yet been able to do anything but act on the defensive except in a few instances. The regions are overrun by rebels, and the towns occupied are so widely separated and so numerous as to make specification difficult.

In Guerrero the Federals are accomplishing almost nothing. In Morelos the rebels have resisted an attack at Cuernavaca, and yesterday they inaugurated a campaign of destruction by burning the village of Chamilpa, three miles from Cuernavaca.

The Zapata forces are active, and do not hesitate in taking the initiative in attack. The Zacatecas garrison was reinforced to-day by Pascual Orozco, Jr., with 200 men. Torreon has been isolated. Gen. Telles, in command of the operations around Monterey, has made only questionable gains.

The Government does not admit reverses in Sonora or at Reynosa, near Matamoras.

EL PASO, Texas, May 11.—Riding on burros or bicycles, and using every other available means of transport, 300 residents of Parral are moving with the Federal garrison of the Chihuahua mining town, peacefully occupied last week by Constitutionalist forces. From Parral to Chihuahua City is a march of 200 miles. The trip will require a week.

Most of the refugees are residents who had declared themselves against the revolution, thus endangering their safety when the 1,200 Federal troops were withdrawn.

It is thought that a battle will result before the arrival of the refugees at the State capital. Already there are rumors of fighting, in which groups of insurgents have begun to harass the retreating Federal column preliminary to an actual attack. A large portion of the column is of infantry, necessitating slow progress, while the insurgents are all mounted.

Gen. Antonio Rabago, Military Governor and commander of the Northern Military Zone at Chihuahua, states that the Parral garrison will augment that at the State capital, which is of no more than 500 men, while another strong column moving north from Torreon will retake Parral.

MOVIE MANAGER ACCUSED.

Some One Picked Schenossky's Pocket and He Caused Cogut's Arrest.

Standing in line last evening at the ticket office window of the Royal Theatre, a moving-picture house at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, Nathan Schenossky suddenly lifted his voice in lament and announced that some one had extracted $50 from his pocket. Then he laid hands upon Abraham Cogut, manager of the theatre, who was busy there keeping the patrons in line, and accused him of having picked his pocket.

Cogut made indignant denial, but the policeman who approached at the sound of the altercation, arrested him, and he was locked up in the Lenox Avenue Station. He had more than $60 in bills in his clothing, but Schenossky, who lives at 56 East 104th Street, could not identify any of the money as his, and so it was predicted at the station last night that Cogut would be released this morning in Harlem Court.

Madrid Hails Alfonso's Return.

MADRID, May 11.—The Spanish people, proud of King Alfonso's personal popularity in France, greeted the sovereign on his return this morning from Paris with unusual enthusiasm. Women strewed flowers in the King's path between the station and the palace. All the Government and diplomatic dignitaries gathered at the station, and the Queen and the Queen Mother were there also to witness the King's safe return.

LONDONERS MOB MEN SUFFRAGISTS

Crowd of 10,000 Overturns Truck in Hyde Park and Pelts Speakers.

DILLON'S WINDOWS BROKEN

Irish M. P. Had Angered Militants by Denouncing Them—Golfers Guard St. Andrews.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 11.—Riotous scenes attended the attempt of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage to hold a meeting in Hyde Park this afternoon. The police gave the League permission to use a truck as a platform, and the overturning of this truck by the crowd ended the proceedings.

The meeting, as usually, started in an orderly manner, but when Laurence Housman, the poet and playwright, attempted to address an audience of some 10,000 he was greeted with hisses and catcalls, and his speech was interrupted by a fire of heated comments from his hearers. Other speakers had even less success, the interruptions taking the form of clods of earth and other missiles. One youth had an ingenious idea for annoying the speakers. By means of a piece of a mirror he reflected the sun's rays upon their faces, causing such discomfiture that they were obliged to turn around and address another section of the crowd.

Later one speaker made an allusion to "ignorant hooligans." The crowd took this as a direct application to themselves. Angry cries were raised, and an ugly rush was made for the truck. The police made valiant efforts to keep back the excited crowd, but were practically powerless. The speakers made hasty exits from the vehicle, but one of them had not left it when the truck was captured. He took a flying leap just in time, for a half second later the wagon was completely overturned after a desperate heave by the protesting audience.

The speakers left under police escort. There were many nasty rushes on the part of the crowd, but, although the police and the suffragettes and their guardians came in for some rough treatment, the police station was eventually reached in safety.

The police had another exciting and exacting piece of work in the neighborhood of the Serpentine. Two attempts were made by women to plant flags in the park, but in one case the flag was seized by the police, while in the other the crowd captured it. The bearer was hustled and jostled until the police came to her assistance.

In consequence of attacks upon golf courses a "watching committee" of 200 members has been formed to protect St. Andrews course, near Dundee, where the amateur championship is soon to be decided. Two members will watch the greens day and night until the event is over.

DUBLIN, May 11.—John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo, surrounded by a band of suffragettes opposite the Mansion House on Saturday, told them that he would vote against them every time. Early this morning Mr. Dillon's residence was bombarded with stones. Many windows were smashed.

Three women were arrested on the charge of breaking the fanlights of the premises of the United Irish League at about the same time.

DUNDEE, May 11.—An examination of the ruins of Farington Hall, which was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, has revealed ample proofs of incendiarism. The chief constable of the city has received by mail a copy of The Suffragette inscribed: "Farington Hall—A protest against British tyranny. Blame Asquith & Co."

The mansion, which was the property of Henry McGrady, a former Lord Provost of Dundee, was valued at $100,000.

LONDON, May 11.—Another suffragette outrage is reported from Preston, Lancashire, where a white marble statue of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, in Miller Park, has been smothered with liquid tar.

DIVORCE OPERETTA PLEASES

"The Laughing Husband" Scores a Success in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 11.—"The Laughing Husband," the newest German operetta, with music by Edmund Eysler and book by Julius Brammer and Alfred Grünwald, scored a big popular success at Monti's Operetta Theatre last night. The critics acclaim the piece as a welcome combination of tuneful score and lively libretto. A melodious waltz duet and a catchy drinking song are the musical hits of the piece, which is concerned with a mésalliance between a newly-rich tradesman and a "misunderstood" wife, who seeks consolation in the society of a flirtatious nobleman.

The operetta ends with a comic episode in the office of a divorce lawyer, whose specialty is reconciling the wives and husbands who seek his counsel.

FOR FRANCO-GERMAN AMITY.

Deputies of Both Nations Adopt an Anti-Armament Resolution.

BERNE, May 11.—Under the Presidency of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French and German Parliamentarians to the number of 218, met this evening with the object of improving Franco-German relations.

A resolution was unanimously adopted repudiating "patriotic excitability" and demanding a decrease of armaments. The resolution continued:

"The conference warmly supports the proposal of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, relating to arbitration treaties, and demands that disputes between France and Germany shall be submitted to The Hague Tribunal."

The fact that only thirty-three Germans were present, compared with 185 French Deputies and Senators, caused some comment.

Manuel Meets His Supporters.

PARIS, May 11.—Ex-King Manuel of Portugal went to Lugano, Switzerland, on Friday and, according to the Swiss papers, conferred the whole day with the supporters of the monarchy. He left Switzerland on Saturday for Germany to visit his fiancée, Princess Augustina Victoria of Hohenzollern.

STAFFORD HOUSE ART SALE.

Many of 300 Masterpieces May Soon Go Under the Hammer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 12.—Since the sale of Stafford House to Sir William Lever, who has presented it to the Government, the question of the disposition of the art treasures in the building has been raised.

The Daily Express understands that negotiations are in progress for the sale at auction of a large part of the collection, and that the sale will take place in London in June.

The collection, which belongs to the Duke of Sutherland, contains more than 300 pictures by painters of repute. The Italian masters are represented by Paul Veronese Tintoretto and Raphael. Rubens, Vandyck, de Hoogh, Ruysdael, and Dürer represent the Netherlands and German schools. France is represented by Watteau; Spain by Velasquez and Murillo.

Among the English old masters are Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," Lawrence's "Harriet Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland"; Hogarth's "Distressed Poet," Romney's "The Goaler Children," and Hoppner's "Duchess of Sutherland." Landseer, Lely, Turner, Cotman, and Crome are also represented. One living painter, John Sargent, has a picture in the collection—the portrait of the present Duchess of Sutherland—but it is not considered probable that this will be included in the sale.

NO THRONE FOR ROOSEVELT

Ismail Kemal Bey Refuses to Treat Albanian Suggestion Seriously.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 11.—Ismail Kemal Bey, when interviewed to-day in reference to the suggestion that Col. Roosevelt be invited to become a candidate for the throne of Albania, said that it arose through the correspondent of an American newspaper asking him whether he thought the ex-President could perform the duties of the King of Albania.

He said he preferred to treat the suggestion as a joke and did not think it likely to receive serious consideration.

PRETTY DANISH ROMANCE.

Premier's Daughter to Wed a Carpenter—Learned the Trade Herself.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, May 11.—Anne Bernsten the 18-year-old daughter of Klaus Bernsten, the Danish Premier, has found her romance in a carpenter's shop. For four years she has been working as a joiner's pupil and has been so skilful that she has obtained a license entitling her to set up in trade herself. Some time ago she became secretly engaged to a young joiner in Jutland. She told her father of her engagement, and the Premier has consented to the marriage in view of his daughter's progress in her work.

After their marriage the young couple intend to work together as joiners.

FIND PREHISTORIC SKELETON

Excavators Say It Is a Child's, with a Necklace of Seashells.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 11.—A skeleton, described as that of a prehistoric child, has been unearthed by Louis Didon, a scientist of Perigueux in the Department of Dordogne, during his excavations on the banks of the River Vézère.

Around its neck was a necklace composed of a large number of sea shells.

FOUND PEARY RECORDS.

Danish Explorers in Greenland Unearthed the American's Cache.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, May 11.—Knud Rasmussen and Peter Freuchen, the Danish explorers, returned to Copenhagen yesterday after an expedition across Greenland. Freuchen was married in Greenland to an Eskimo girl. He will return to take an official appointment there.

The explorers found documents deposited twenty-one years ago by Peary.

RIOT AFTER GERMAN TRIAL.

Four-Year Sentence for Husband-Murder Angered the Crowd.

POSEN, May 11.—Frau Blume, charged with the murder of her husband under sensational circumstances last August, was found guilty to-day of homicide under extenuating circumstances. She was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. An indignant crowd expressed its disapproval of the leniency of the sentence by a riotous demonstration outside the court.

Prof. Blume, an eminent scientist, was found shot to death in a wood near Posen. He had been married only six months. It was first supposed that his death was due to an accident. Then suspicion fell on his wife, a young and beautiful woman, who finally confessed to having murdered him. She wished to regain possession of a written acknowledgment to her husband of her guilty relations with a prominent physician of Posen.

TYPHOON IN PHILIPPINES.

58 Killed at Sea in the Worst Storm Known for Years.

MANILA, Monday, May 12.—The worst typhoon experienced in years struck the islands to-day, causing many deaths and wrecking several small steamers and numerous lighter craft.

The known fatalities at sea total fifty-eight, but the total death list from the storm is swelling with incoming reports. It is believed that no Americans lost their lives.

A Cyclone Strikes France.

PARIS, May 11.—The Chalons district, for twenty-five miles around Vitry le François, was devastated by a cyclone last night. There was a violent hailstorm, and the ground was covered a foot deep with the hail, which injured a large number of persons. Two military aviators on a flight from Rheims raced home against the storm, and reached the ground just as it broke. The machines were wrecked, and one pilot was injured.

INVADING ENGLISH STYLES SHOCK PARIS

Cubist Hats, Wasp Gowns, and High-Slit Skirts Cause Many a Gasp at Longchamps.

BOLEROS AFTER NICHOLAS

Scutari's Fall Reflected in Gold-Braided Garments — Parasols More Fancy Than Ever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 11.—For once Paris has been relegated to second place in the matter of fashion freaks. With their Cubist hats, wasp gowns and skirts split to a height rarely dared by the Paris exponents of extreme modes, their sisters from across the Channel invaded the Longchamps paddock in unprecedented number this afternoon on the occasion of the Whitsuntide meeting, and made the regoers gasp with astonishment.

The Cubist hats follow the well-known small models. They are made of waterproof silk of various shades and shaped in a perfect cube. There is no trimming except a wide ribbon with scores of polychromous cubes handpainted and tightly drawn around the sharp-angled sides. A Cubist pin fastens the curious headgear to the hair, which is neatly done in Botticelli style.

The wasp gowns worn two tall Englishwomen consisted of tight-fitting dresses of soft dull silk, the waist being circled with wide stripes of yellow and black alternately.

Apart from the British extremes, to-day's fashion show presented several features of interest. It seems now to be a well-established characteristic of the fashionable gown that it must not be symmetrical and that the trimming on the left side shall be different from that on the right, or if the same material is used it shall be disposed unequally. Some gowns that look perfectly plain in front are very elaborate in the back and vice versa.

Poudre hair is also gaining favor daily, especially among young women of brilliant complexion.

Several women to-day wore platinum circles studded with precious stones around their forehead, with their hats slightly tilted backward and fastened under the chin with narrow velvet ribbon of a color to match the dress.

Persian styles, which, it was said at the beginning of the season, had been superseded by those of Venice in the eighteenth century, appear instead to be gaining renewed popularity.

Leon Bakst, designer of costumes for the Russian ballets, has just designed for Paquin a series of gowns embodying all the Eastern tendencies in weird forms and colorings. It is reported that a collection of the models will be shown for a few days in a New York store.

Scutari's fall has had its echo in the Rue de la Paix. Several King Nicholas boleros of blue cloth, heavily trimmed with gold braid, were worn this afternoon over accordion-pleated walking skirts. They were favorably commented on, for, while eccentric, they look well at open-air functions.

Among the gowns for young women the tendency is now toward very short sleeves, but much wider than have been worn in recent years.

One of the most admired gowns today was of silk crêpe, camomile colored, and draped according to the present mode in soft pleats falling gracefully from the waist. A rich point d'Alençon flounce mingled with the silk front, terminating in elegant folds of the rather narrow train. A small panier arranged on the left side of the skirt also mingled with the same lace.

The bodice was exceedingly simple, composed partly of silk crêpe, partly of a finely worked net, forming a deep fichu. Amid the embroideries were imitation diamonds and pearls intermingled with dull gold sequins.

The waist was draped with folds of black tulle, a large bow of tulle being placed in the centre of the back. From it hung a sash of the same material reaching almost to the end of the train.

Parasols were fancier than ever. Some were mounted on Directoire canes, the height of which gave an opportunity for the wearers to strike picturesque attitudes.

It was curious to note that hat trimmings remained the same as during the past Winter, fashion dictating that it should be all in front. Except in a few instances the simpler hats were merely adorned with a silk bow, when the latter was placed at the back.

Although English was the prevailing language spoken in the paddock, there were few Americans there.

Mrs. C. Moore wore a black satin gown and a black hat with plumes.

Mrs. S. La Montagne wore a checked skirt, a khaki coat, and a black hat trimmed with aigrettes.

Mrs. William E. Corey was in white, with a blue hat adorned with a wreath of roses.

Mrs. C. Carroll wore a blue trimmed foulard, with a blue cloak and blue aigrettes.

Mrs. F. Gardner and Princess Faucigny-Lucinge were also seen in the paddock.

A BIG-STICK PACIFICIST.

Ex-Premier Bourgeois Says Armaments Will Abolish War.

PARIS, May 11.—At the eighth National Peace Congress, which was inaugurated here to-day, a letter was received from ex-Premier Léon Bourgeois, who was unable to attend.

"Remembering the disasters of 1870 and 1871," M. Bourgeois wrote, "I do not hesitate to vote for three years' military service, which is now indispensable, in view of the German increase. Be pacificists, but strong! wait! and soon the armament's burden itself will cause an anti-war revolution of public opinion."

NEXT GAMES STIR GERMANS.

Young Germany in Training for 1916 Olympic Meet in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 12.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lausanne telegraphs:

"The Olympic Congress at Lausanne has had the effect not meditated by the organizers. It has brought out, chiefly in private conversation, the astounding thoroughness of the German organization for the next games in Berlin in 1916.

"Deputies of a dozen and more nationalities present talked of little else. Four Government departments are concerned with the organization of clubs, and private subscribers are contributing on a lavish scale. American trainers are being engaged and American methods studied in America by skilled observers.

"At the preliminary opening of the Stadium next month the Kaiser will blow this highly organized enthusiasm into flame, and all young Germany will be in training.

"It will be found in 1916 that highly trained and exercised German teams will compete in every branch of the games. As a great Italian historian said at the congress, this 'explosion of athletic energy is a phenomenon of which history will have to take serious notice.'"

ILL-TIMED ANGLOPHOBIA.

Muensterberg Speech May Be Embarrassing to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 11.—A good deal of attention has been attracted here by Prof. Münsterberg's New York speech decrying the approaching celebration of the Anglo-American peace centenary as part and parcel of "perfidious Albion's" scheme for the eventual demolition of Germany.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays it will be impossible until Tuesday to get an official expression of opinion as to the Harvard psychologist's unofficial diplomacy. It may safely be asserted in advance that such gratuitous expressions are highly unwelcome to the Kaiser's Government at this particular moment, when efforts in the direction of an Anglo-German rapprochement are in full swing and on the eve of the much-heralded visit to Berlin of King George and Queen Mary on the occasion of the wedding of the Princess Victoria Luise.

OUR DELEGATES IN ROME.

King and Queen Receive Members of Commission on Farm Credits.

ROME, May 11.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena are taking a deep interest in the visit of the American commission which is to study in Rome and other European capitals the question of agricultural co-operation and farmers' credits. The sovereigns and many members of the Diplomatic Corps went to the International Institute of Agriculture to-day to meet the American delegates, who had just arrived from Naples.

Marquis Rafaelo Cappelli, President of the institute, delivered an address, in which he said that one of the most significant results achieved by the institute was the sending of an official commission from the United States to Rome.

After the Minister of Agriculture, Signor Nitti, had welcomed the delegates, Representative R. W. Moss, Chairman of the commission, said:

"We truly believe that the prosperity of our nation and the ultimate happiness and well being of our people are largely dependent upon the permanent productiveness of the soil, and we esteem it a high honor and a great responsibility to be the first representatives chosen by our Government for a mission so vitally concerning the home life of our people."

Dr. Clarence J. Owens of Washington, presented the delegates and their wives and daughters to the sovereigns, who shook hands cordially. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, Mrs. Herrick and their daughter were also presented, the King expressing his high appreciation of the Ambassador's interest in the institute.

The American Ambassador to Italy, Thomas J. O'Brien, and the staff of the Embassy were among those who took part in the ceremonies.

GRECO-BULGAR FRICTION.

Claims of the Two Allies Said to be Irreconcilable.

LONDON, May 11.—The Turkish delegates arrived in London to-day for the peace conference.

Dispatches from Sofia indicate that the Greek Government is trying to delay the conclusion of peace by refusing to accept the terms of a draft of the treaty drawn up by the Ambassadorial conference. The Bulgarian Government, however, has notified Greece of its determination to permit no further delay in the signing of the peace treaty.

Friction between Bulgaria and Greece still menaces the situation. The mixed commission appointed by the two Governments with the object of reconciling the rival claims over the disputed towns and territories in Macedonia has failed to reach an agreement. The two sets of representatives have arrived at absolutely opposite and irreconcilable conclusions.

RECORD CHANNEL FLIGHT.

French Airman, on Bremen-London Trip, Makes It in 20 Minutes.

LONDON, May 11.—The French airman, Marcel C. Brindejonc des Moulinais, arrived at Hendon this afternoon after a flight from Bremen. The aviator left Bremen in a monoplane at 8:40 o'clock on Friday morning. He made a stop at Brussels and resumed his flight at 10:30 this morning. At Calais he took on a fresh supply of petrol, and crossed the Channel at great speed and at a high altitude.

Passing Dover and Canterbury he struck the Thames near Gravesend, and followed the river to London. He flew over the city at a height of 3,000 feet, and arrived at Hendon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Flying over London is unlawful, but the aviator apparently was ignorant of the law, and probably the offense will be overlooked. The people in the streets could plainly see the airship overhead. The passage across the Channel occupied twenty minues, which is a new record.

Rumanian Prince Visits Rome.

ROME, May 11.—Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, arrived here to-day and was received by King Victor Emmanuel. He is the guest of the sovereign at the Quirinal.

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W. & J. SLOANE

WHOLESALE

Revised Prices Will Be Named at 7:30 This Morning

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET

NEW LOANS FAIL TO ATTRACT PUBLIC

Only 6 Per Cent. of Brazilian Bond Issue Subscribed in London.

THE MIDDLEMAN IS BLAMED

Daily Mail Says Investors Think Underwriting Commissions Too Large.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, May 12.—The Daily Mail, discussing the failure of the Brazilian loan, says:

"The long series of rebuffs to new loans at the hands of investors reached a climax in the ill success of the great Rothschild issue. It will remain a topic of financial discussion for many days, and many in the city are expressing the opinion that it may have a revolutionary effect upon the present system of loan issuing and underwriting."

"Perhaps the most remarkable circumstance is that as soon as the prospectus appeared, offering the loan at 97, it was offered on the Stock Exchange at 96. It has been obtainable at that discount, or even a lower price, ever since; so that it has paid investors to buy the stock in the market rather than to subscribe for it on the prospectus.

"The scant response which the public have made to recent applications for capital is indicated by the following instances:

"Brazilian 5s, $55,000,000 offered, 6 per cent. taken; City of Edmonton 5s, $5,340,000 offered, 20 per cent. subscribed; Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 4s, $10,000,000 offered, 20 per cent. subscribed; Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway 4s, $12,500,000 offered, 10 per cent. subscribed; Madeira Mamorely 5½s, $8,000,000 offered, 13 per cent. subscribed; New South Wales 4s, $15,000,000 offered, 16 per cent. subscribed; State of Bahia 5s, $5,000,000 offered, 15 per cent. subscribed; Union of South Africa 4s, $15,000,000 offered, 6 per cent. subscribed; Western Australia 4s, $10,000,000 offered, 13 per cent subscribed.

"The question being discussed is that the public have become loth to subscribe for stock which they believe the underwriters can afford, by reason of the commission they receive, to sell subsequently at a lower price than the issue price, and that the Stock Exchange has begun to realize the public's attitude. The public see in the underwriter not so much one who insures that the loan shall be subscribed in return for its commission as a middleman, who, as it were, has an opportunity of obtaining stock at a lower price than the public in order that he may pass it off at a profit subsequently. They prefer not to subscribe but to await an opportunity of dividing that profit. They feel that if, when these issues were made, the stock were offered them at a more attractive price there would be less need to pay the underwriters so high commissions.

"It is another practical protest, if indirect, against the existence of the middleman, which protest is one of the features of present-day finance."

French Occupy Moroccan Town.

PARIS, May 11.—Advices from Eastern Morocco say that Gen. Alex has occupied Kasbahmsoun, about sixty miles from Fez. This is an important new step in the occupation of Morocco, opening up a route between the Riff and the interior country.

HOSTILE TO BEEF TRUST.

Argentine Government Asks Americans to Declare Their Intentions.

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—The Argentine Government is taking measures to oppose the American Beef Trust in Argentina. The Council of Ministers will go fully into the question at an early date in the hope of preventing speculation unfavorable to the Argentine market.

The newspapers comment unfavorably upon the combination, and the Argentine Rural Society has called a meeting of cattle breeders for the purpose of protesting against an American monopoly. The Minister of Agriculture has invited the managers of the American refrigerating plants here to make a declaration of their intentions.

TE DEUM FOR PIUS X.

Solemn Celebration in St. Peter's in Thanks for Pope's Recovery.

ROME, May 11.—A solemn Te Deum was celebrated in St. Peter's to-day by Cardinal Rampolla in thanksgiving for the recovery of the Pope. Thousands attended the service.

All the churches were illuminated this evening, and at St. Peter's 14,000 lanterns and torches were utilized in illuminating the façade and colonnades. The centre of illumination was an outline of the Emperor Constantine celebrating the jubilee of the freedom of the Church.

ALFONSO TO MEET KAISER.

Conference May Have a Bearing Upon Franco-Spanish Alliance.

MADRID, May 11.—King Alfonso and the German Emperor will meet in Holland on the occasion of the international regatta in the Summer, according to the Tribuna.

This is considered significant, in view of the present strong influence which the Triple Entente has over the King, possibly foreshadowing a Franco-Spanish military alliance, which the German Emperor does not welcome.

Saks on Men's Checks

¶ City people go to the country to find quiet.

¶ Country people come to the city for excitement.

¶ A vacation is really a *vacating* of what we are used to, for something that we feel is temporarily more to be desired.

¶ Recreation lies in the opposite extreme of habit, and the man who should get the most pleasure out of a Saks check suit is the man who dresses on a diet of sombre shades.

¶ There is nothing like a check suit for a radical change in clothes—it is a sort of sartorial recreation—a tonic that tends to offset the monotony of solid colors.

¶ Aside from which, checks this Spring and Summer are all the thing in smart men's clothes—broken checks, club checks, shepherd checks, regulation plaid checks, plain black and white checks, and checks that have acquired a Summer tan.

¶ Tailored exclusively in English patch pocket models, that have narrowed the proposition to straight lines from shoulder to heel, and roll in a free and easy fashion from the collar. *$20 to $35.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

3,000 Men's Pajamas of the $2 and $2.50 persuasion *today at $1.20*

¶ A maker's overstock of pajama fabrics which we bought by the yard on very advantageous terms, and then had tailored into roomy retreats for slumber. Made of very fine quality mercerized cloths, in plain blue, helio, tan, gray, and white, or in plain colors with satin stripes. Collar and collarless models. Having been made by one of the best makers in captivity, you may take our word for it that these pajamas are perfect in workmanship and finish, and garments such as the most fastidious man can be proud to wear. Large, medium and small sizes.

Silk & Linen Pajamas at $2.85
Values $3.50 to $5

¶ For the man who wants something of a very superior quality these pajamas have a special appeal. They are made of the finest silk and linen, a fabric that is as soft as the pillow when one must leave it. They may be had in plain white, blue, helio, or tan, or in white with blue, helio, or black stripes, collarless models, and garments that are beautifully made in every detail. Small, middling and ample sizes. An unusual value, and a limited number only.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

A Good Investment

An office in the Times Building is a valuable asset and will increase rapidly in value.

If you are thinking of moving your office or establishing a new one—you you should see the offices in The Times Building, Times Square, before making your contract.

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STERLING

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths

It will give you a new thrill of patriotic pride to see the work American women have recently done in sculpture, now being exhibited in the Gorham Galleries.

This exhibition, the latest of the Gorham displays of the work of American sculptors, began May 5 and ends May 31. In many respects it is without parallel. It is confined to women, and contains the latest work of the foremost American women sculptors. Many of these women are famous. Others will be. Altogether, their work is vivid proof of the progress that is making toward a distinctively American art.

This event is the outcome of a Gorham Idea—an American Idea. For a long time the Gorham Company felt that the time had arrived for developing a demand for American art.

That was the beginning of the Gorham Idea of creating a demand for American bronzes and producing the work to supply it. American sculptors and students were called upon. A series of exhibitions were held in the Gorham Galleries, the first three years ago. Since, many have been held. Last November came a notable exhibition by members of the National Sculpture Society.

And now the American Woman Sculptors' Exhibition is in progress. This exhibition reflects the great impulse that the Gorham Idea has given to American sculpture. It is comprehensive in character, containing portrait busts, wall fountains, standing fountains and a great number of small bronzes of an intimate character. Students, as well as famous sculptors, have contributed their work.

The work exhibited in this Exhibition is proof that the Gorham Company was right in its idea. Already it has shown the public that we have an abundance of latent artistic talent here. For the last three years the Gorham Galleries have made a specialty of American sculpture. At least 60 per cent. of the bronzes and marbles shown there are the work of Americans.

The demand for American originals has swiftly grown. One reason is the number of fine country estates created in recent years. There has been increasing demand for fountains, sun-dials and garden pieces. It is surprising how little it costs to get an original American work of art created for your grounds. The casting of many has been entrusted to the Gorham Company.

You can buy countless small art pieces for as little as $5, and all the way to $300 and upward. These small bronzes make ideal wedding presents.

The American note predominates in the Gorham Galleries—outdoor pieces, pieces for home decoration, large and small, Lincolns, Indians, buffaloes. And such buffaloes! They are real buffaloes, with every muscle, tendon and bone reproduced. Who else but an American sculptor could produce a work like that?

The exhibition of women's work shows what Americans can do. If you fail to see it, you will lose an opportunity to feel a new kind of pride in our country. You are cordially invited. It is on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue store. You can inspect it at your leisure as freely and as undisturbed as at an art museum.

Fifth Ave. and 36th St.
17-19 Maiden Lane.

CALLS LIFE TORTURE IN SING SING CELLS

Lack of Sunshine and Dripping Moisture Cripple Convicts, Says Report.

BITTER ATTACK ON SCOTT

Traffic in Pardons in Which Convicts Were Swindled Told Of by Investigator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 11.—The administration of Sing Sing Prison is severely arraigned in a report which has been made to Gov. Sulzer by George W. Blake, the Governor's special investigator of prisons and reformatories. Gov. Sulzer authorized the publication of the report to-day.

Mr. Blake revives the story of the prison ring that controls a traffic in pardons and commutations of sentence. This story was first heard when William F. Clark, before his resignation as Secretary of the Commission of Inquiry, was called upon for an explanation of a report that he had used the name of Gov. Sulzer in an effort to have Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, released from Matteawan. Mr. Clark explained his frequent visits to that institution by saying that Gov. Sulzer had sent him to ascertain whether there was a "prison ring." No corroboration of this testimony ever came from Gov. Sulzer, and the "prison ring" was not heard of again until after Mr. Blake began investigating the prisons.

"If the commutations and pardons bought were always delivered there would have been a glint of fairness in the transactions, but in some cases 'the goods were not delivered,'" Mr. Blake reports concerning the Sing Sing situation.

"I have evidence showing that by the payment of money men have been accorded the privilege of seeing their friends alone in a room adjacent to the Warden's office. I strongly suspect, and I believe I will be able to prove it, that certain men throughout the State have used employes within the prison to ferret out for them prisoners with means in order that they might, by promises of clemency and of privileges, wring some money from them."

The report opens with a bitter attack on Warden Kennedy and on Col. Joseph F. Scott, who was removed as Superintendent of State Prisons by Gov. Sulzer, after he had refused to appoint Charles F. Rattigan Warden of Auburn Prison. Col. Scott was appointed Superintendent of Prisons after a successful administration, covering more than ten years, of the affairs of the Elmira Reformatory. He was considered one of the foremost penologists in the country. President Taft summoned Col. Scott to Washington to preside over the International Conference on Prison Reform held there two years ago. Mr. Blake in his report assails Col. Scott bitterly, and says flatly that he has done nothing to earn his reputation.

He says in his report:

The prison is remarkable because of the lack of any cohesive or well poised plan of government. It is so slipshod and incompetent as to breed the suspicion at the first glance that the purpose is to cover up dishonest methods by a brazen show of innocent carelessness.

I found no one man in the prison who appeared to know the slightest thing about the work he was expected to do, with the exception of the prison doctors, who are, without doubt, conscientious men striving to do their duty in the face of manifold difficulties.

Warden Kennedy has violated the law, he has permitted the creation and continuance of unbusinesslike methods and has caused the State to lose thousands of dollars in a way that points directly to graft. He has made no attempt to protect the inmates from disease and vice, nor any effort to produce better conditions in this prison. During his administration scandals of the prison management have become rife in every section of the State.

I do not wish to bear too heavily upon Warden Kennedy, because I am strongly of the opinion that the facts set forth in this statement are due directly to Joseph F. Scott, who was for nearly two years Superintendent of Prisons. I have dug into the sterile soil of prison management to discover, if possible, one redeeming trait in the management of prisons of this State during the period in which Col. Scott was in control, but I have not found one sign to show that he was either competent, conscientious, or industrious.

Where Col. Scott got his reputation as a penologist is well known to many prison officials and it is fairly well known to me. It did not grow out of knowledge, but came from the imagination of a man who for many years took money from the State for services which were not rendered. This man is Frederick Hamlin Mills, concerning whose operations a separate report will be made if you desire it, and which will contain the names of some of the men concerned with him in his schemes and who shared in the large profits that grwe out of them.

I asked Warden Kennedy if he had ever known of Col. Scott making any suggestions of value for the improvement of the prison system, and he replied that he did not. I asked Principal Keeper Connaughton, the most experienced prison man in the State, this question:

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge whether Col. Scott ever made any real effort to clean up the conditions here and make the prison more sanitary? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Blake's narrative of his discoveries at Sing Sing recalls descriptions of prisons of the Middle Ages. In the lower tier of cells, he says, "no ray of sunshine has entered for eighty years."

Moisture on the walls is "perceptible and tangible." Prisoners confined in the cells become victims of chronic rheumatism and incapacitated for work for all the future. Two hundred cells intended for only one hold two inmates each. First offenders and habitual criminals are herded together without discrimination or regard for morals. The cells are never fumigated or disinfected Col. Scott, so Mr. Blake says, was utterly indifferent to prison abuses of this nature. Mr. Blake does not consider him a good penologist.

Here is what Mr. Blake says he learned regarding the lot of prisoners at Sing Sing:

Neither Warden Kennedy, Mr. Connaughton, the prison doctors, nor any man employed within the prison ever attempted to deny the frightful conditions that prevail within the prison or to defend them. The worst feature of the prison management cannot be discussed in any public document, but the subject is of such vital importance to the welfare of the State that no time should be lost in submitting it to the attention of men competent to present a method of bettering a condition that breeds disease of the mind and body and that should touch the heart of any man with any human instincts.

One man said to me that the only offense a prisoner could commit that would be followed by speedy punishment was the offense of trying to get something to eat. He told me stories, amply corroborated, of such frightful character as to appeal to the most unfeeling person. Col. Scott knew of the existence of these horrors—there is no doubt about that—and yet he never made one effort, so far as I was able to learn, to minimize them.

Nor did he ever seek any method of preventing the occupancy of the cells by two men, nor to see that when the men were placed in a cell their enforced comradeship would be in any sense congenial. The low thief, stricken with disease, with no mental capacity and with the lowest possible instincts, has often been locked into a cell with a man of education, of some ideals and clean personal habits. This would be bad enough if the cells were light, or large, or clean, instead of being dark, and small and filthy.

Into none of the cells on the lower tiers has a ray of sunshine entered for eighty years. Stories of torture of prisoners in the Middle Ages sound like descriptions of luxuries in comparison to the tales that have been told me of the lives of some of the prisoners in Sing Sing. The cramped and unhealthy conditions are made worse by the presence of vermin in the cells.

When the cell house men are let out in the morning they sweep out the refuse from their cells. Dust and germs are swept down from tier to tier so that at night, when the men lie down for rest, their pillows are covered with dirt. Life in these cells is torture to every grade of man who has a spark of imagination, or who ever lived in a decent home. Even the lowest and most degraded man must undergo cruel and unusual punishment when confined in these cells during the hours of the ordinary night. But when comes Sunday or a holiday the horror of the situation is increased. During these periods the men are confined in their cells for eighteen and nineteen hours, and it is no exaggeration to say that after these periods of confinement the men go out pale and staggering.

A Sunday or a holiday is a dreadful thing for these men. It is bad enough when one man is alone in the cell, but when the men are doubled up the physical suffering is greatly increased. There is only one other thing that could add to the misery of these men, and that one thing was not overlooked by Col. Scott or Warden Kennedy. This was the knowledge that certain men, through political influence, or the payment of money, or by some other reason, received favors.

Many pages of the report are devoted to a criticism of the industrial department of the prison. Mr. Blake says that there has been a constant decrease in the profits, which have dropped from $76,749 in the first six months of 1910 to $30,052 in the first six months of 1912.

In the course of his investigation of the Commissary Department of the prison, Mr. Blake says that according to the records 469 pounds of beef went to Warden Kennedy's table during the month of March. Commenting generally on the conduct of this department of the prison, Mr. Blake says he found enormous waste, while the prisoners as a rule were underfed.

DETECTIVE BADLY BEATEN.

He Was Trailing Three Men and Shot One Before He Was Felled.

Detective Blaney of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning looking for traces of the men who have been disturbing that part of town with many petty thefts. In his wanderings he stumbled upon three men whose looks he did not like. He trailed them to a saloon at 55 Ralph Avenue, and when they sat down at a table, he took a chair near by.

The drinks were on their way when, apparently because he looked like a policeman in citizen's clothes, one of the men abruptly opened hostilities by hitting Blaney over the head with a club. After that there was a lively scrimmage, with pistols fired on both sides. The reports brought other policemen on the run, but when they reached the saloon Blaney lay stunned on the floor and beside him one of the three men, halted in his escape by a bullet in his leg from Blaney's gun.

This man, James Powers of 767 Monroe Street, is a prisoner, charged with assault, while Blaney is on sick leave, for he was badly bruised, and the blow on the head may have produced brain concussion.

CAUGHT DANCING OVER JAIL.

The Girl Dancing with Him One He Was Accused of Abducting.

While gliding about a dance hall directly over the Edgewater Jail, with a young woman whom he was accused of abducting, William Dreschler, 24 years of age, was arrested early yesterday morning. The complaint was made by the girl's mother. According to the Edgewater police, the prisoner's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery here, he having been sentenced to thirteen months in the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Foster for bigamy.

Dreschler, who formerly lived at 545 East 169th Street, Manhattan, had been living in Edgewater about a month. He had rooms at Dempsey Avenue and the River Road there. The young woman, who gives her name as Margaret Cronan and says she is nearly 19 years old, is being held as a witness against him. Her mother says the girl has been away from home for two months.

INVITE ALL NATIONS TO THE PEACE PARTY

Conferees Would Celebrate 100 Years of Peace by Promoting Universal Goodwill.

ENGLAND AND U. S. MAY ACT

Governments of Both Countries Requested to Formally Invite World-Wide Participation.

All nations are urged to join the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, and the Municipality of Ghent in making the celebration of 100 years of peace among English-speaking peoples signalize a new era of international good-will. The invitation is contained in a manifesto unanimously adopted by the members of the international conference that met last week in New York to discuss plans for celebrating the centennial of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. This document, which was made public yesterday, reads as follows:

"Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the Governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the 100 years of peace that it commemorates.

"We invite such co-operation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication.

"We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

"Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her diminions beyond the seas on the one hand and the United States on the other hand touches directly both the interests and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

"We respectfully request His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States to transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, in order that both by the participation of governments and by the co-operation of men of good will in every land this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples, but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and good will between all the nations of the world."

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Removal Sale

BEGINNING TO-DAY (MONDAY)

PRIOR TO REMOVAL DURING THE SUMMER INTO OUR NEW AND LARGER BUILDING AT 538-540 FIFTH AVENUE (NOW OCCUPIED BY THE LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY COMPANY) OUR ENTIRE STOCKS WILL BE OFFERED AT

Reductions of 10 to 25 Per Cent.

TABLE DAMASKS—BED LINENS
TOWELS—BLANKETS—COMFORTABLES
FRENCH NECKWEAR—NEGLIGEES
AND INFANTS' WEAR

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Orders accepted for Women's Tailored Suits and Gowns, copies of advance models, at the following

SPECIAL PRICES:

Linen Tailored Suits, also one-piece Linen Dresses for street wear. 45.00

Tailored Suits of Serge, Black and White Check Worsted and Fancy Mixed Fabrics. 57.50

Very attractive models in Crepe de Chine and Meteor, suitable for house or street wear, from which orders will be taken. 75.00

Thirty-fourth Street

MAY BE SIGEL MURDER CLUE

Reports of Tragedy Found in Possession of California Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A key to the mystery of the murder of Elsie Sigel, granddaughter of Gen. Franz Sigel, in New York Chinatown on June 18, 1909, is believed to have been found in Oakland. In searching the rooms of Lee Dor, a Chinese who was arrested charged with trafficking in opium, the police found a complete set of press clippings describing the death of the girl, and several photographs of white women. Dor is out under bond and has disappeared.

John W. Smith, special agent of the United States Treasury, who caused the arrest of Dor, said to-day: "Lee Dor tried to convince us that he had no knowledge of English, but it is significant that a Chinese who pretends no knowledge of our language should so treasure the reports of a murder that took place in New York four years ago. It is also interesting that he should have gained the acquaintance of white women, as the photographs found in his possession would lead one to believe."

The Chinese suspected of strangling Elsie Sigel was Leon Ling. His description does not tally with that of Lee Dor.

TO TRY DUFFY NEXT.

Whitman Will Move Graft Case Toward the End of the Week.

The next policeman to be put on trial for grafting will be Sergt. Peter A. Duffy. District Attorney Whitman will move his case for trial toward the end of the week. The graft cases will be put aside, it is said, until action is taken by the Grand Jury in regard to the charge of attempted extortion preferred against Senator Stilwell by George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company.

If the Grand Jury makes a return in this case to-day, Mr. Whitman will probably appear before the Supreme Court on the next day to move the trial of Duffy.

Duffy was indicted on the testimony of Leroy Wilkin, the negro proprietor of a Harlem resort; Gideon Young, another negro in the same business, and Policeman Eugene Fox. Duffy is charged with collecting $60 a month for Inspector Sweeney from Wilkin's place.

REPUBLICANS MEET; PLAN PARTY REFORM

Senators and Other Leaders Aim at Reorganization on Progressive Lines.

MAY HOLD A CONVENTION

Some Want Present National Committeemen Ousted — Conference To-day with Hadley Present.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Proposals to reorganize the Republican Party were discussed at a conference here to-day between six Republican United States Senators and thirty-two other Republican leaders, representing nine States.

The immediate subject before the conference was to consider what action should be taken at the meeting of the Republican National Committee at Washington on May 24, looking toward "reorganizing the party along progressive lines," and as to whether a Republican National Convention should be called this year.

Presided over by Senator L. Y. Sherman of Illinois, the discussion was participated in by Senators Cummins, William E. Borah of Idaho, C. I. Crawford of South Dakota, A. J. Gronna of North Dakota, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Congressman E. A. Hayes of California, Congressman J. W. Good of Iowa, and many members of State Legislatures.

"Did you come to a decision whether there will be a National Convention this year?" Senator Cummins was asked.

"We did not decide on that, but everyone seems to feel that the condition of the party seemed to necessitate a convention this year. Our informal talk to-day will be followed by a more formal conference to-morrow, when former Gov. Hadley of Missouri will be here. We shall then issue a statement telling just what we think ought to be done in behalf of the party."

The conference brought together the largest assemblage of Republican leaders in Chicago since last year's convention. When Senator Kenyon noticed that the room assigned for the conference was also the one used as the Progressive Party headquarters, he said:

"What! Are we going to reorganize the Republican Party in the very room where the Progressive Party was born?"

When the meeting adjourned Senator Sherman gave out what he said was a synopsis of the discussion.

"We considered," he said, "whether the National Committee should be as inflexible in character as it has been. The opinion was that the committee would be amenable to public opinion and keep pace with what was going on. There was no definite action on the question of calling a National convention this year. A call, of course, would have to come from the National Committee. The question then arose as to whether the committee would issue a call, and we felt that the committee would yield to the sentiment of Republicans generally on that point, as last year's election was a pretty positive indicator that radical changes should be made.

"We agreed that Southern representation in the convention should be cut down according to the strength of the party in each Southern State. We did not take up the details as to how this should be done, but left that to be worked out later.

Senator Cummins, who has been here since yesterday arranging for the meeting, was asked why the formal meeting was put off until to-morrow to await former Gov. Hadley's arrival.

"Well," he said, "our meeting to-morrow won't be anything more than a continuation of to-day's meeting, only on account of its being Sunday we did not want to transact what might be considered business."

A proposal for the rehabilitation of the party is to be presented by a committee of five appointed to-night, and composed of Robert Luce, Massachusetts; Senator Borah, Idaho; State Senator W. Frank James, Michigan; United States Senator W. S. Kenyon, Iowa, and State Senator James Trautman, Kansas.

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We know that trying to make suits without the liberal use of hand-sewing is like trying to build a house without a foundation.

Our Spring Suits contain as much hand-sewing as those of the better custom-tailors.

Our Prices Are $18 to $42

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SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

A toilet soap that *helps* your skin and hair

ANY soap will clean your skin—a five-cent bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion.

But you know that laundry soap contains harsh drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it.

Many toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali, though in less degree. Even wonderfully scented imported soaps, for which women pay three and four dollars a cake, are not free from it. A French scientist says the average is 4½% free alkali.

Resinol Soap, costing but 25 cents a cake, contains absolutely no free alkali, but to it are added the Resinol balsams. These give it a wholesome, refreshing odor, and soothing, antiseptic properties which tend to prevent skin irritations, to clear the complexion, and to keep the hair rich and lustrous.

There is no artificial coloring matter in Resinol Soap. Its rich coppery brown is entirely due to the Resinol balsams.

You will find Resinol Soap wherever toilet goods are sold. For guest-room size cake, free, write Dept. 5-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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and a brisk shower prove an effective stimulant for wearied bodies.

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Served in the best homes, cafes and clubs.

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Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watches

To all fair ladies, and to all men who would please them, we commend this admirable idea, the new Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch. The improvement consists not only in a better bracelet and a neater manner of attaching the watch but also in the ability to wear the bracelet without the watch, simply as a beautiful bracelet. The appeal of this is self-evident. While we recommend Waltham Watches to everyone, our recommendation to ladies is doubly strong because small thin watches are extremely difficult to make correctly, and the unrivaled skill of the Waltham factory shows here to great advantage.

If you come in to see these watches as we hope you will, please accept our invitation also to ramble around the store. You will see interesting novelties and modern modes in silverware that will refresh you.

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The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

Use Electro-Silicon Polishing Cream If Preferred to a Powder.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., TALKS OF LIVE WIRES

These Are the Days for Active Men, He Tells His Bible Class, After Reading from Isaiah.

THREE TYPES DESCRIBED

These Include All Men, Those Who Drift, Those Who Vacillate, and Those Who Arrive.

There never was a greater need of men who are "live wires" than there is to-day, according to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who spoke yesterday morning before a hundred members or more of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Rockefeller had selected for his topic "A Dead Weight or a Live Wire—Which?" as had been previously announced. He explained that he had found it difficult to find a text for his subject, so read a portion of the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah.

Inasmuch as the Young Men's Bible Class is soon to be discontinued for the Summer months, Mr. Rockefeller advised the members of his class that the time was opportune for them to take an inventory of themselves, to see just what they were or were not accomplishing. From his own observations, he said, there were three types of men—those who "drift," those who "vacillate," and those who "arrive."

In order to ascertain the different characteristics of these three kinds of men, Mr. Rockefeller said that he could not better illustrate his definition of them than by regarding life as a stream. The first class of men, whom he called the "drifters," were those who were provided with a boat, equipped with oars, rudder, compass, and perhaps a chart. The first man might be possessed of capability and intelligence, but he was indifferent to and uninterested in life. He, therefore, never found occasion to use his intruments of navigation, but rather lay back in the stern of his vessel, with his face to the sky, his only object being enjoyment.

"You are all familiar with this type of man," said Mr. Rockefeller, as he proceeded to draw a picture of him as an employe in an office and in his general goings, and comings. "He is the man who arrives at the office just as the clock is striking the hour for him to begin work, and he is the man who sits twirling his fingers from half to three-quarters of an hour before closing time. This man is interested in doing his work only in such a manner as will be acceptable to his employer. He does not care to advance, but he is always ready to complain that he has not received promotion.

"This first man is the man who drifts along. You know him well. He usually may be a very pleasing sort of fellow. Frequently he is a borrower, and frequently he will tell you that he would be glad to loan you, but as a general thing he never has anything to loan. It is likewise true that this man is always willing to give his last cent to the beggar on the street, not because he is inclined in his nature to relieve poverty or suffering, but simply because the sight of it is distasteful to him.

"In this first class of men I would also include those who have set out by making use of their oars, compass, and chart. You have seen them struggling against the stream, but they have met obstacles and have finally become discouraged. These men see the idlers drifting down stream. They are tempted by the appearance of enjoyment, and finally yield to the persuasion of those who drift to join them. These men have accomplished all they can, and they can do no more.

"The second class of men I can better describe to you by telling you of a trip I made to the Adirondacks one Summer. With a party I was crossing a lake late in the afternoon. We passed a boat in which there were two men. One of them was sitting at the stern, and the other was wrestling at the oars with all his might. The wake of the boat looked like the trail of a drunken man. The man at the oars didn't know how to row, and the man at the helm didn't know how to steer. Consequently, they were not getting anywhere. And so, in this second class of men are those who always seem to be struggling without arriving at anything definite."

The third class of men was represented by a man whom Mr. Rockefeller described as having been one of his classmates in college. This man was born of humble Irish parents, with the odds apparently all against him. He began work first as a stage carpenter, and finally, when he had accumulated a little money, decided to obtain an education. He went to college, where he made his small funds go further by working on the grounds of the institution, tending the furnaces and rubbing down the men on the football and track teams during contests. At last, when he was graduated from college, this man was acknowledged to have been the most brilliant student in history that the institution had ever turned out.

This man, whom Mr. Rockefeller remembered as a classmate, had later gone out West, where he became a leader in one of the big universities. Mr. Rockefeller, by way of illustrating the power of persistence, told to the Bible class how this college mate had married shortly after his graduation. An unpaid note for several hundred dollars was held against him by one of his friends in college, who sent the note to him canceled, as a wedding present. The note was returned to the sender, with the explanation: "Thanks very much. I can't accept it. It's a debt. I will refund the loan."

In applying his subject Mr. Rockefeller explained that a "live wire" must have a source for a power, and, finally, some definite end through which its power was expressed. "I do not hesitate in saying that the source of all power is Almighty God," said Mr. Rockefeller. He further strengthened his point by saying that only recently the head of the new Chinese Republic had sent out a request for all Christian peoples to pray that strength and power might be given that Government in the conduct of its affairs. The same sentiment, Mr. Rockefeller said, prevailed in Japan, while in India the young men were organizing themselves in an endeavor to attain to better achievement through the power of Christian religion.

"There is a greater need of men who are live wires to-day than ever before," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Who of you can fail to realize this as you walk day after day through all the suffering, degradation, and vice which is in our midst?"

Dr. Woelfkin preached the morning sermon in the church, and among those who attended the services was John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Mr. Rockefeller appeared to be in good health. He occupied one of the front pews, so that he might hear better.

TO HEAR NOTED DOMINICAN.

Father McNabb to Tell of Roman Movement Among Anglicans.

The recent frank suggestion from more than one Episcopalian pulpit that the "Catholics" in the Episcopalian fold would do well to secede and join the Church of Rome without more ado will lend special interest to a lecture to be given on the evening of May 19 at the Waldorf, under Roman Catholic auspices. Arranged for by the Dominican Fathers, the subject will be the trend of the Anglicans toward the Roman faith, and the religiously perplexed are invited to attend.

The lecturer will be the Very Rev. Vincent McNabb, O. P. S., T. B. R., Prior of the Holy Cross, Leicester, England, and a distinguished Dominican. He has written much on the Roman movement in the Anglican Church, and one of his pamphlets is unique in that its preface bears the signature of a high Anglican divine.

Among the patronesses for the coming lecture are Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Countess Leary, Mrs. Nicholas Brady, and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings. Mrs. Henry W. Taft, recently led by Father Vaughan from the Congregation of St. Mary the Virgin to the Catholic communion, is also to be a patroness.

Plans for Summer Services.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church announced yesterday its decision not to hold its famous Summer services elsewhere, as had been at one time contemplated. It will, however, close the church in September for three or four weeks to change the western end of the auditorium and the eastern side of the chapel, and to put in place two new organs, costing upward of $45,000. Preachers to be heard at the Summer series include the Rev. Dr. John Thomas of Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. John Daniel Jones of Bournemouth, England, and the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan and the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of London.

ETHICAL CULTURE BIRTHDAY

Society Celebrates 37 Years of Growth—Dr. Adler Heard.

The Ethical Culture Society, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, celebrated thirty-seven years of growth yesterday, and Dr. Felix Adler, the founder, delivered the anniversary address on "The Meaning of Life." The New York society is the parent society and now has 900 members. So great was the demand for seats yesterday morning that the doors had to be closed before Dr. Adler began his talk.

The society has a large school for the education of children, occupying the entire block between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets in Central Park West. It has another school in West Twenty-seventh Street and is considering the building of a school for young artists and sculptors. The school in Central Park West has 700 students. This school was the first to introduce the public kindergarten, the non-sectarian moral instruction of children, and manual training. The school in West Twenty-seventh Street is one for the instruction of printers. It is under the direction of Dr. John L. Elliot.

COMSTOCK EXPLAINS.

Ordered "September Morning" from View Because Teacher Complained.

Anthony Comstock, head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, said yesterday that he ordered the removal of Paul Chabas's "September Morning" from the display window of Braun & Co., art dealers at 13 West Forty-sixth Street, on Friday, after investigating a school teacher's complaint that objectionable pictures were being displayed in shops in the neighborhood.

"It is not a proper picture," Mr. Comstock said, "to be viewed by boys and girls. I went to the store in a perfectly civil manner, called attention to the laws concerning the display of improper pictures, and ordered the picture removed. There is nothing more sacred than the form of woman, but it must not be denuded. I think every one will agree with me that such pictures should not be displayed where school children passing through the street can see them."

Mr. Comstock declined to say what action he would take if the management of Braun & Co. continues to display the picture in the window.

D. A. R. AT TRINITY SERVICE.

Chaplain Advises Them to Avoid Militant Methods Always.

The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its seventeenth annual church service yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, Chaplain, preached the sermon, advising the members to shun militant methods. There was no direct reference made to the activities of the English suffragists, but he asked the Daughters of the Revolution never to allow their actions to be guided by hysteria, or what has come to be known as militancy. Such methods, he felt sure, did not meet with the approval of God.

Dr. Steele pointed out that the efforts of the society to promote a spirit of patriotism had been worldwide in influence. He spoke of the ready response made by the society for the relief of the Dayton flood sufferers. Referring to the movement for universal peace, he said that the New York City Chapter was the first organization of women to place itself on record for international arbitration. He was glad to know, he said, that an invitation to the service had been extended, in the name of the chapter, to the delegates who met here last week to arrange for the celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and 100 years of peace among the English-speaking nations.

About 200 members of the society turned out for the service, and, headed by Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President, marched into the church to the pews reserved for them. Mrs. John M. Gardner was Chairman of the committee in charge.

American flags were draped over and back of the pulpit, forming practically the only decoration. The music was by the church choir.

After the service the graves of the veterans of the Revolutionary War in Trinity Churchyard were decorated with flags and lilies.

Among the graves decorated were those of Alexander Hamilton, Michael Cresap, first Captain of an American rifle battalion; Marinus Willitt, and Capt. Benjamin Parke. The largest wreath was placed on the monument to the men who died while in captivity in the old sugar house. Flowers were also spread over the grave of Capt. James Lawrence, who commanded the Chesapeake in the War of 1812.

HUNTINGTON ON SAVING

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON has retired at the age of sixty-three. He has quit working and will enjoy himself.

His fortune of $40,000,000 will take no vacation but will keep right on working for him.

His advice is "Save a little every week and when you get an increase of wages continue to live within the former limits and save the increase."

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates will help you to save. Information in regard to them will be furnished at any of our offices.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000

Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DEDICATE MEMORIAL SCREEN

Gift of Children of E. H. Cushman Received by St. Peter's Church.

A rood screen, given by the children of Mr. and Mrs. E. Holbrook Cushman in memory of their parents, was dedicated yesterday in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at a special service held in the morning by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Olin S. Roche. Mr. Cushman was a warden and vestryman of the church.

The screen is of oak, finished in harmony with the choir stalls and other furnishings of the church. It extends across the chancel, and the treatment is Gothic, to accord with the architectural lines ruling in the edifice. The screen is so placed that the pulpit fills the centre arch on the Epistle side and the Lectern occupies a relative position on the Gospel side of the chancel.

Andrew Alexander

Buying shoes ought to be a simple matter involving little time and no annoyance—and it IS to those who have found the right store and patronize it regularly. We serve today the third generation of many of the original patrons of this business, established in 1857. Does that suggest anything to YOU?

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.

548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-Fifth Street

GOING ABROAD?

American Express Travelers Cheques

Will Establish Your Credit

Since 1891—when this Company originated Travelers Cheques, travelers have made the American Express Travelers Cheques as familiar abroad as American travelers—they usually go together.

With American Express Travelers Cheques you are never inconvenienced getting money—you always have it with you—you are carrying the currency of the country and merely spend it.

They are recognized and accepted by hotels, shops, steamship offices, railroads, etc., in payment of accounts without question or identification.

Using American Express Travelers Cheques abroad is like spending a $10 bill at home. They are issued in convenient amounts ranging from $10 to $200.

In arranging your funds for foreign travel, remember one thing—it is important to you that your Travelers Cheques are cashed abroad—not half the time, or even most the time, but any time.

Apply at any of the offices of the American or National Express Companies.

American Express Company

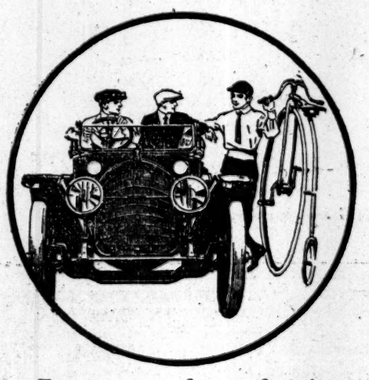
65 Broadway 487 Fifth Ave.

Telephone—Rector 3900 Telephone—Murray Hill 1439

New York City

The Company Behind the Cross Country

Look up the rating given The Thomas B. Jeffery Company by the great national commercial agencies. You will find it is the highest that can possibly be given to any concern.



Forty years of manufacturing experience and the result of constant striving toward ideals of accuracy constitute the greatest asset of this company today.

The New York sales and service building, 1757-1759 Broadway, New York City, one of nearly five hundred branches and distributing houses maintained by this Company and by Cross Country dealers.

Rambler Motor Cars

Fifteen fundamental facts we offer in conclusion. These are the facts that every buyer must consider if he chooses wisely. Study them carefully and consider their meaning.

1 The 1913 Cross Country is the product of forty years of manufacturing experience.

2 The Jeffery Company has the highest financial rating that it is possible for the commercial agencies to give.

3 Capital three million dollars, all paid in, with a large surplus.

4 The Company is owned practically in its entirety by one man and is absolutely independent of any alliance with any other concern.

5 Every piece of equipment and every particle of real estate owned by this company is paid for in full and never has a bill been allowed to pass discount.

6 Ninety-six per cent of all parts are made in the Jeffery works.

7 Twenty-five thousand Rambler cars are on the road.

8 The Jeffery organization includes a factory manned by two thousand men, with a sales and service force including nearly five hundred branches and distributing dealers.

9 The factory ground area is one hundred and four acres and the floor area twenty-five acres.

10 Cross Country parts sell from one-half to two-thirds less than parts of other cars.

11 Fifteen employes of this company have been in its employ twenty years and over; fifteen from fifteen to twenty years and nearly all the rest from one to fifteen years.

12 The Jeffery Company was the first American company to adopt the demountable wheel, universally used abroad and now being imitated widely in this country.

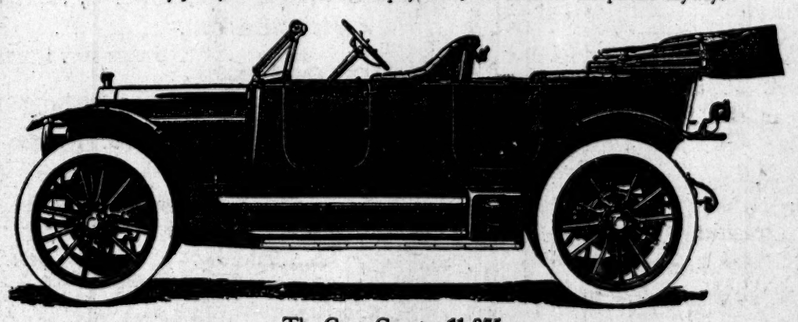
13 The Jeffery service facilities in every part of the United States are under direct company supervision and are unexcelled.

14 The Jeffery organization is an organization of young men, who have built up a reputation for fair dealing which entitles them to expect to be in business for many years.

15 The Jeffery Company is notably conservative, valuing permanent success beyond temporary profit.

The Jeffery organization produces nothing but the Cross Country car. We cannot, in view of the facts enumerated above, do anything else but build it right.

A beautiful four-color reproduction of the Cross Country, from an oil painting by R. Philip Brainard, is ready for mailing. See the Cross Country by all means, at any Jeffery branch or dealer's display room, but send for the picture anyway.



The Cross Country $1,875

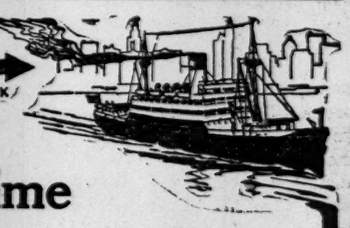
The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Branches: Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New York.

1757-1759 Broadway, New York City.



A Spring-Time Voyage

The invigorating ocean breezes and warm bright sun-shine, soothe tired nerves and take winter's kinks out of aching bones. A trip from

New York to New Orleans

By the splendid 10,600 ton

Southern Pacific Steamships

Gives you five days at sea—ten days for the round trip—and every moment a joy. Unsurpassed cuisine, snowy beds, staunch, steady ships and the most congenial people you ever met.

ONE WAY $40 ROUND TRIP $70 BERTH AND MEALS ON SHIP INCLUDED

New Orleans is quaintly beautiful and picturesque—a combination of Spain and Southern France dropped within our gates—the ideal place to spend a spring-time vacation.

Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays

Send for beautifully illustrated booklet "ONE HUNDRED GOLDEN HOURS AT SEA" and other interesting literature

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A Special Sale of Guaranteed Used Cars.

The following is a list of our various models which we have rebuilt and are making special offers:

6-Cylinder 7-Passenger Touring Cars
For Suburban and Summer Resorts.

6-Cylinder 5-Passenger Touring Cars
Late models and great bargains.

6-Cylinder 7-Passenger Limousines.
For all seasons of the year.

4-Cylinder Touring and Limousine Cars
For town and all-around service.

The prices on the above are in accord with the Stevens Quality. Our Satisfied Used Car Users are the best proof.

Demonstration given. Call, 'phone or write for further particulars.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

'Phone: Columbus 5161. NEW YORK. 1875 Broadway.

McGibbon & Co.

Special Values in Women's Musl'n Undergarments

In rearranging our stock we have brought to light many odd lots of Night Gowns and Combinations which we have priced to insure quick sale.

Gowns .....1.00 to 15.00
were 1.25 to 21.00

Combinations .....1.75 to 9.75
were 2.25 to 13.50

3 West 37th St.

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The Coward Shoe

"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF"

The "ELK" Model For Men

For those who favor the Blucher style, this COWARD Shoe gives generous and general satisfaction. The perfect instep fit, fine leathers and workmanship have brought the "ELK" into rapid favor as an all-around good shoe.

All leathers.

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Last of the Season

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$12.00

ALL EXPENSES

ROYAL BLUE LINE

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in Fire-Proof Building.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE

For Household Goods.

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5567 COLUMBUS

GOULLET LEADER IN CYCLING RACE

Australian Rider Takes First Honors in Velodrome Feature Event.

Alfred Goullet, the Australian sprinting star, with first place in the second heat and second place in the first and third heats, took first honors in the Australian championship, which was the feature event of yesterday's cycling programme at the Newark Velodrome. The winner was determined by the point system, and Goullet finished with 13 to his credit, as against 9 for Paddy Hehir and 8 for Alfred Grenda. Grenda was put out of the first heat through an accident. Despite the cold breezes which swept across the stands, about 4,000 devotees of the cycling game turned out to see the races.

The preliminary heats for the "Newark Thousand," the blue ribbon event of the season, at the track, resulted as the close followers of the sport had figured. Kramer, Grenda, Clark, Fogler, Hill, Cavanagh, Goullet, and Rupprecht were the winners of the trial heat, and they will come together next Sunday in the semi-finals, the four winners to compete for the big prize on the following Sunday. The trial heats were of a half mile, but the final will be a one-mile event.

The five-mile invitation race for the professionals resulted in a victory for Alf Grenda, who nosed out Jackie Clarke by a great burst of speed at the stretch. Joe Fogler of Brooklyn followed Clarke across the finish line. Frank Kramer was in a poor position when the bell sounded, and he had to be content with fifth place.

The summary:

Australian Championship—Three heats, winner decided on points. First Heat—Won by Gordon Walker; Alfred Goullet, second; Patrick Hehir, third. Time—2:25 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Alfred Goullet; Patrick Hehir, second; Alfred Grenda, third. Time—2:22 4-5. Third Heat—Won by Alfred Grenda; Alfred Goullet, second; Jackie Clarke, third. Time—2:24. Point winners—Alfred Goullet, 13; Patrick Hehir, 9; Alfred Grenda, 8; Gordon Walker, 7.

"Newark Thousand"—Half-mile heats, winners to qualify for semi-finals next Sunday. First Heat—Won by Alfred Goullet, Australia. Time—1:12. Second Heat—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania. Time—1:17 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Eddie Rupprecht, Newark. Time—1:07 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Fred Hill, Boston. Time—1:09 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Joe Fogler, Brooklyn. Time—1:13 1-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Jackie Clarke, Australia. Time—1:13 4-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Frank Cavanagh, Newark. Time—1:13. Eighth Heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J. Time—1:15 2-5.

Two-Mile Invitation, Professional—Won by Peter Drobach, Boston; George Cameron, New York, second; Willie Coburn, East Orange, N. J., third; David Mackay, Newark, fourth; Jacob Magin, Irvington, N. J., fifth. Time—4:53 3-5.

One-Third Mile, Amateur—Won by Charles Liebendgutter, France; J. Schlee, Newark, second. Time—0:44.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., (30 yards;) T. Smith, Irvington, N. J., (35 yards,) second; W. Pettit, Rockville Centre, L. I., (40 yards,) third. Time—0:58.

Half-Mile Invitation Handicap, Professional.—Won by Frank Blatz, Newark, (110 yards;) Al Triebel, Newark, (110 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I. (20 yards,) third; Eddie Root, Boston, Mass., (scratch,) fourth; Menus Bedell, Lynnbrook, L. I., (65 yards,) fifth. Time—2:01.

Three-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I.; A. Byrman, New York, second; Donal McDougall, Newark, third. Time—6:26 4-5.

Five-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Won by Alfred Grenda, Tasmania; Jackie Clarke, Australia, second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, third; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., fifth. Time—10:27.

Record for Bronx Bowlers.

Keller and Foster of the Bronx Central team, in the two-man section of the Metropolitan bowling championship tournament at the White Elephant Alleys, now hold the high-run record of the series, with 1,295, and lead their nearest opponents Hinton and Chace, Park A. A., Newark, by 75 pins. The mark of 1,242, which the Bronx pair eclipsed, was held by Warner and Siebert, of the Columbus team, being made in the 1911 tournament. In the five-man event the Corinthians of New York lead, with a score of 2,768, with Park Row No. 1 and Imperial of Jersey City, in second and third places, with 2,748 and 2,747, respectively. Heins of Corinthian leads in the individual series, with 604, with his nearest opponent, C. Luhrs, of Park Row No. 1.

Polo on Grace's Field.

In an impromptu polo game on the field at the Grace estate at Great Neck yesterday the Whites, comprised of W. R. Grace, J. P. Grace, Hamilton Hadden, and George Milburn, Jr., defeated the Reds by a score of 11 goals to 4.

CORNELL SPORTS LEADER.

Ithaca Students Say They Have "Greatest Athletic University."

The "Greatest Athletic University" is the assertion made in The Cornell Daily Sun of last Saturday in behalf of the Ithaca institution, after a research into the history of general sport since the Fall of 1909, and inclusive of seven championships of the 1912-1913 season, which embrace football, cross-country, basket ball, hockey, wrestling, swimming, and fencing, with crew, track, baseball, lacrosse, tennis, golf, and soccer to be heard from.

In the last three and a half years Cornell has won 13 athletic championships, Yale has taken 9, Princeton 8, Harvard 5, Columbia 5, Pennsylvania 3, Army 1, Navy 1, Swarthmore 1, and Johns Hopkins 1. In the major sports—crew, football, track, and baseball—Cornell has won four championships. Princeton has won a like number, Harvard 2, Pennsylvania 2, and Yale 1. The contention is made that Princeton should rank second to Cornell, as Yale's honors have been won, in all but one case, in tennis, swimming, and golf.

It is stated that 49 championships have been decided since the Fall of 1909, of which 13 have been won by Cornell, leaving 36 to be divided among eleven other institutions. Delving deeper into figures and comparative percentages, The Sun states that Cornell has won .4333 per cent. as many championships as have all five of her chief competitors.

In the 1909-1910 season Cornell won in crew, cross-country, and wrestling; 1910-1911, crew, cross-country, track, hockey, and fencing; 1911-1912, crew, cross-country, and wrestling, while in the present series victories have been achieved in basket ball and wrestling with seven sports, three classed as major, still to be competed for.

Davis to Resume Racing.

Charlie Davis, who retired from active work in the motor-racing arena with a broken arm and collarbone after an accident last Summer, has signed for 1913 with the management of the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Davis jumped into popularity last season by defeating the best of the talent in the free-for-all race on July 4, but soon after he met with the accident which forced his retirement during the remainder of the season. Davis, Johnny Cox, and Ray Vedits should be among the strongest contenders for the McGraw Sweepstakes, the second night's racing feature. Chappelle and Hartley Thomas will be the headliners on the opening night, May 30. Practice begins this week, and most of the thirty-five riders will get into action.

It is

A BLESSING TO YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN

to rear them in the country.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

"The Garden Spot of Westchester County"

is a restricted colony on the Harlem Railroad, only 30 minutes from the Grand Central.

Your family will appreciate the natural beauties of forest and hillside, and your children especially will enjoy the vigor and health inspired by open country and fresh air. A fine school is within a few minutes' walk of Colonial Heights.

We are offering a beautiful 9-room Dutch Colonial Cottage on plot 100 x 130 for $14,000, on easy payments, without an equal anywhere.

Write for our attractive booklet.

TASKER-HALSTED CO.

Tribune Building, New York City

NILES AND DABNEY WIN TENNIS MATCH

Boston Team Surprises Hackett and Little in Tuxedo Park Round Robin Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 11.—Nathaniel Niles and Arthur S. Dabney of Boston gained an unexpected victory to-day over Raymond D. Little and Harold H. Hackett of New York, the possible international doubles representatives in the Davis Cup contest, by three sets to two, on the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club courts, by the scores of 6—4, 5—7, 1—6, 6—0, 6—1. By winning the match Niles and Dabney captured the round robin tennis tourney and the trophy presented by the Tuxedo Club.

The matches were witnessed by a big crowd of week-end sojourners, who were treated to a second surprise when W. A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn of Tuxedo defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia, three sets to one. Watson and Clothier could get only one set out of four, although the match was exceptionally fast. A cold wind swept across the courts with clouds of dust, which was a drawback to the players and discomfort to the spectators.

Niles played a wonderful game throughout, and was well supported by Dabney. Little and Hackett also played a fast game, each player doing good work at the net and with the return of almost seemingly impossible lob shots.

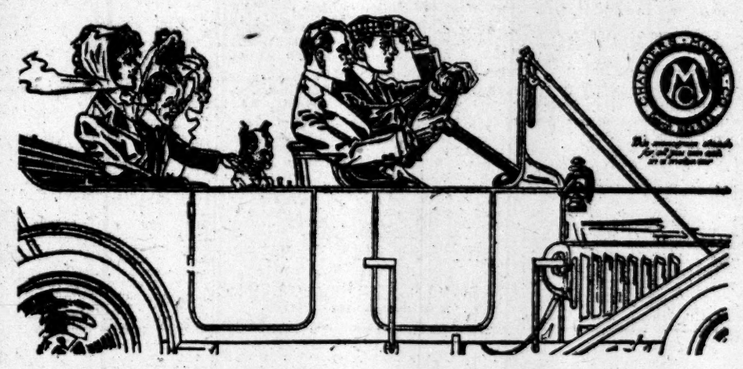
The second set was the hardest one, going to 5-all, and the points were deuce and vantage several times before either could win. The fourth set was a six-love set. The West Side pair seemed to be discouraged and could get only one game in the fifth set, which went to the Bostonians at 6—1. The scores:

Round Robin, Doubles.—Wrenn and Larned, Tuxedo, defeated Watson and Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3; Niles and Dabney, Boston, defeated Hackett and Little, West Side L. T. Club, 6—4, 5—7, 1—6, 6—0, 6—1.

An exhibition between the Australians, A. B. Jones and H. Rice, and C. N. Doust and Haggett, the West Side club professional, was played during the afternoon. Niles and Leonard of Boston played a two set match against Rice and Jones of the Australian team, resulting one set all. And Haggett with Niles of Boston as partner played Jones and Rice one set, Niles and Haggett winning 6—4.

May Cup Match at Flushing.

C. C. Potter returned the best net score in the second of a series of competitions for the May Cup at the Flushing Country Club yesterday. The leading scores follow: C. C. Potter, 91, 21—77; Roland Phillips, 99, 20—79; A. F. Andrews, 85, 7—78; M. P. Lewis, 85, 7—78, and Dr. S. B. McIntyre, 104, 25—79.



Take a Chalmers Ride

There's a difference between a Chalmers ride and merely an automobile ride.

Just as there's a difference between train rides. You know that the "Limited" is more comfortable, smoother riding than the "accommodation."

Just as there is a difference between horses. You know that a thoroughbred — mettlesome, trained, perfectly-gaited — is more pleasureable to ride than a poorly bred "tough mouth."

So is the self-cranking, light-footed, powerful, luxurious Chalmers more pleasureable than other cars.

The powerful long stroke motor pulls smoothly on any road, steadily up any hill. A walking pace when you want to loaf; express train speed when you require it.

The four-forward speed transmission gives the flexibility which makes handling easy. You creep through heavy traffic or scoot over the hills without constant gear shifting.

The large wheels and tires, long wheel base, long flexible springs eliminate the jolts. You sit back in the Turkish cushions and 11-inch upholstery of the roomy seats as comfortably as in your chair on the "limited."

When you drive a Chalmers, the mechanism is forgotten, except as you sense its power and resiliency. You have only to steer—and enjoy.

That's a Chalmers ride—enjoyment. Enjoyment from the time you take your seat even to the end of a long day's touring. No hand-cranking, no mechanical annoyances, no pumping of tires, no fatigue—just light-hearted satisfaction. You haven't known the full pleasures of motoring unless you've had a Chalmers ride.

May we show you the comforts and conveniences of driving and riding in a Chalmers car? No matter what car has been your choice heretofore, the Chalmers will be a revelation to you.

Carl H. Page & Co., Broadway at 50th St.

Brooklyn: Carl H. Page & Co., Bedford Ave. & Fulton St.

MILLER AT PIPING ROCK.

English Officer In Charge of Polo Ponies Inspects Playing Grounds.

Capt. E. D. Miller, D. S. O., who will have charge of the English polo ponies in the international games against the team which will represent America at Meadow Brook next month, spent yesterday at Piping Rock, where the English players will be housed during their stay here in anticipation of the series, and looked into all the arrangements which have been made for the reception of his countrymen.

Although he had been on the ground before, it was not at a time when the countryside presented the picturesque appearance it now does. Capt. Miller expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the surroundings and the arrangements for the team's preliminary practice. It is anticipated that the ponies will arrive to-morrow on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, almost coincident with the landing of the players, who left England last Wednesday after an audience with the King of England.

Soccer Standing Settled.

For the purpose of determining second place in the annual championship series of the New York Amateur Football League the New York Celtics and the St. George Football Club played at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, and the Celtics won by the score of 3 goals to 1.

$5,000.00

In Cash Prizes is Offered to Licensed Chauffeurs by the

Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co.

For the Greatest Mileage Obtained Beyond 5,000 Miles Between April 1st, 1913, and March 31st, 1914, on

AJAX TIRES

The following prizes to be distributed:

1 Prize	$500.00	10 Prizes of	$50.00
1 Prize	300.00	40 Prizes of	25.00
1 Prize	200.00	50 Prizes of	20.00
5 Prizes of	100.00	100 Prizes of	10.00

208 Prizes, $5,000.00

In case of ties, prizes will be divided equally among tieing contestants

To the Chauffeur:

Every Ajax tire for the past eight years has been guaranteed in writing for 5,000 miles. But 5,000 miles should be the minimum mileage, providing you give your tires the same care and attention you give to the mechanism of your car.

Guard against improper inflation, cuts, bruises, running in car tracks. Use the throttle more and the brakes less, and you'll save both tires and machine.

To the Car Owner:

Three-fourths of all tires come to an untimely end through lack of proper care.

It is to insure you against carelessness and to avoid abuse and neglect that prompts us to make this offer.

Our compensation will come in the satisfaction which every Ajax tire will give, with an added reward in the continued patronage of the satisfied owner.

While Others Are Claiming Quality We Are Guaranteeing It.

How to Enter:

It costs nothing to enter the Ajax Mileage Contest. The only requirements are that your car be equipped with one or more Ajax tires (guaranteed for 5,000 miles) and that you will fill out a separate regulation entry blank, signed by your employer, obtainable from any Ajax Branch or Dealer, for each individual Ajax tire. **Enter now and take advantage of the full time allotted to the contest.** Address Contest Department.

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER CO.

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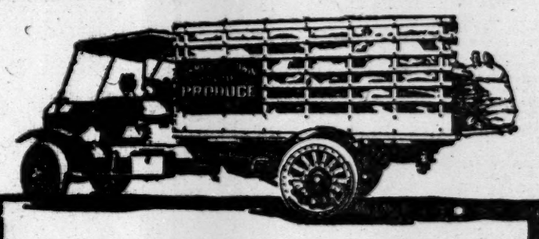
Branches and Dealers in Principal Cities



Hills Are No Hindrance To Peerless Trucks

WITH a full load, a Peerless Truck will climb any hill open to traffic. Straight line drive between crankshaft and sprockets puts all the available energy of the motor into useful traction. The low gear ratio of the first speed multiplies power. Scientific heat treatment of every vital steel part insures the highest degree of the particular qualities required in that part.

James D. Baldwin operates this 4-ton Peerless in Hackensack, N. J. and says that with a full load it can't be beat on hills.

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

Factory Branch.

Makers also of Peerless Passenger Cars.

Peerless

Locomobile

SIXES

Safest *Easiest Riding*

More miles per day over all roads with less feeling of fatigue and no sense of excessive speed.

Four speed control; the widest speed range; greatest flexibility and smoothest running.

Safest in crowded traffic or on the open highway.

Sticks to the road at any speed because of perfect balance.

Maximum factor of safety in every part.

A car of wonderful endurance; lasts year in and year out under the most brutal service with almost no perceptible wear.

The best built Electric Motor Starter, unfailing in its action; the costliest Electric Lighting.

IN COMPARATIVE DEMONSTRATION OVER THE SAME ROUTE THE LOCOMOBILE WILL OUTRIDE AND OUTSPEED ANY OTHER HIGH-GRADE SIX OF THE SAME SIZE AND POWER, AND DO IT ON LESS FUEL.

Four and Six Cylinder Models, $3600 to $6200

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Broadway and 76th St., New York

Also Makers of "The Best Built Truck in America"

Brooklyn Dealers
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1410 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

Northern N. J. Dealers
GREENE MOTOR CAR CO.
88 Washington Street, Newark

TURIN (16th Year) POUGHKEEPSIE (3rd Year)

FIAT

Guaranteed for One Year

55 H. P. 4 Cylinder—$4500

Last word in 4-cylinder refinement. Great flexibility, silence, POWER. At home on boulevard or mountain. A gasolene and tire saver. Original Fiat monobloc motor. Simplest, all others complicated by comparison. Made in Turin and Poughkeepsie, same drawings, same materials, same engineers. International, World-wide LEADER.

OTHER FIAT MODELS

35 H.P. 4 Cyl. $4.000 50 H.P. 6 Cyl. $5.000

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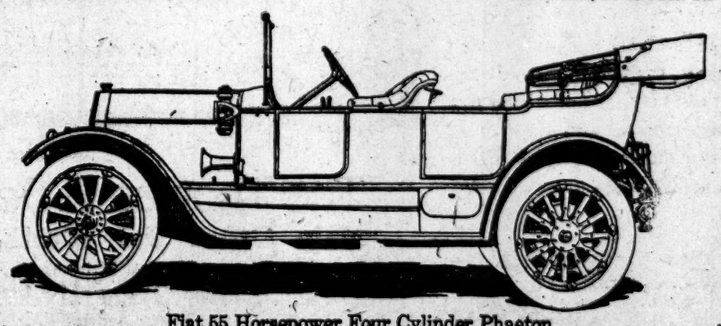
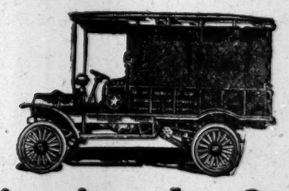


Fiat 55 Horsepower Four Cylinder Phaeton



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CHASE

CLEVELAND DEFEATS YANKEES --- TROTTING --- BOXING --- CYCLING

JACKSON'S HOMER SCORES FOUR RUNS

Cleveland Defeats Yankees, 7 to 2, Before a Record-Breaking Crowd.

THE SCORE.

Cleveland..	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—7
New York..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

CLEVELAND.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Johnston, 1b	4	2	2	10	2	0
Chapman, ss	2	1	2	5	2	0
Olson, 3b	4	1	1	0	4	0
Jackson, rf	4	0	4	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Birmingham, cf	3	1	2	0	0	0
Graney, lf	2	0	0	1	1	0
Carisch, c	4	0	1	7	0	1
Falkenberg, p	4	0	1	1	2	0
Total	30	7	14	27	12	1

•NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stump, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wolter, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hartzell, 2b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Cree, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	8	0	0
Sweeney, c	2	1	2	6	5	1
Midkiff, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	0
Derrick, ss	1	0	0	2	0	0
McKechnie, ss	2	0	0	1	2	0
Schulz, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
•Lelivelt	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Chance	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	13	1

•Batted for Derrick in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Klepfer in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Birmingham, Jackson, and Wolter. Home run—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Chapman (2,) Graney. Stolen bases—Graney and Birmingham. Double plays—Olson, Lajoie, and Johnston. Hits—Off Schulz, 5 in one inning; off Klepfer, 9 in seven innings. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 2; off Klepner, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Falkenberg, 2; (Sweeney 2;) by Klepfer (Lajoie.) Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Klepfer, 4. Passed ball—Sweeney. Wild pitches—Falkenberg, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 8. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and McGreevy.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11.—One of those unusual happenings in baseball games, a home run with the bases full, gave Cleveland an easy victory over the Yankees at Togue Park to-day, the score being 7 to 2. It was Joe Jackson, already safely ensconsed in the hall of fame, that brought sorrow to the New Yorkers and joy to the largest crowd that has witnessed a game in Cleveland this season—over 19,000.

This propitious event that brought joy to the hearts of the many who had turned out to honor Frank Chance came in the opening round after Johnston, Chapman and Olson had beaten out little hits. The crowd that flowed onto the field on two sides made all hits to right and left two-baggers if they reached the spectators, so Joe did the only thing possible to get a home run in the lot. He drove the ball to the wall in centre field, and while Wolter and Cree gave chase he reached third. As Wolter threw to Hartsell Joe rounded third and he kept right on, sliding between Sweeney's legs as the ball came to the catcher's mit, and was called safe.

Advertised as "Chance Day," it developed into "Jackson Day" at the outset, and it remained to the finish, for the "General" never let up in his attack upon the New York hurlers. On his second trip to the plate he singled. He repeated the third time up, completing his starring with a ground rule two-base hit in the eighth. Ordinarily it would have been good for three or four bases, but because of the crowd which camped in left field Joe was forced to halt at second.

It was Fred Falkenberg's sixth appearance on the pitching mound this season. It was his sixth victory. Ruthlessly he mowed down the Yankees for eight innings. Backed up by superb support, he held them runless except in one inning, the fourth, when he had one of his old-time lapses, which netted the visitors two runs. That the two were not doubled or tripled in that same inning was because of sharp fielding upon the part of the Nap infield and the over-eagerness of Daniels of New York to hit the ball out of the lot. Falkenberg was slipping. Four hits had been made off him, almost in succession. He had walked and issued two passes, forcing in a run. He pitched three wide to Daniels.

Pitchers Kahler, Baskette, and Mitchell were ordered to use haste in warming up. Birmingham came in from centre field to confer with the elongated hurler. The latter expressed his confidence in his ability to extricate himself. Birmingham decided to let him go on for another minute. Fred curved two over the heart of the plate. The next was high and wide, but Daniels hit. He swung. He missed. The plaintiff was out. Had he refrained from offering at the ball another run would have been forced across the plate.

Cleveland piled up its score because of Chance's pitching selection. As so many other managers have done before this year, he sent the wrong pitcher in first. He elected Schultz, a left-hander, to puzzle the Naps, but Cleveland drove him from the box in one inning. Klepfer, a right-hander, who pitched for Rochester last season, succeeded him. He proved effective until the eighth, when the wrecking crew and others treated him harshly. A two-bagger by Jackson and singles by Jajoie, Birmingham, and Carisch added two more runs. There would have been one more, but Birmingham and Larry tried the squeeze at the wrong time, and Larry was an easy victim.

Chance got a great ovation when he went to bat for Klepfer in the ninth, but he sent a weak grounder to Chapman and was out. McKechnie went to short when Derrick was derricked to let Lellvelt bat and Stump took Daniels's place in the seventh.

Boston Takes Ten-Inning Game.

DETROIT, Mich., May 11.—After tieing the score in the ninth inning by a lightning rally, which produced three runs, Boston took a ten-inning struggle from Detroit to-day by a 5-to-4 count. Neal Ball, running for Carrigan, slid home with the deciding tally when Hooper bounced an infield hit to Vitt. It was a fast, thrilling, splendidly played game from start to close, and the result was in doubt until Speaker brought the game to conclusion by dashing into left centre and capturing Crawford's line drive. Louden was on third and Bush on second when Speaker made the catch. Boston scored in the first on a wild pitch. In the same inning Lewis doubled Vitt off first after catching Crawford's fly, and in the fifth the same fielder doubled Cobb at the plate by a magnificent throw after capturing High's drive. Three hits helped Detroit produce two runs in the sixth. Another trio of hits gave the locals two more runs in the seventh. Speaker's infield single, a pass to Lewis, Gardner's triple, and Engle's fly to Veach enabled the world's champions to gain an even footing in the ninth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoop'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	5	1	1	3	2	0
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Lewis, lf.	3	1	0	5	2	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	1	2	1	4	1
Engle, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0	0
W'gn'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	6	0
Carrigan, c.	4	0	2	8	2	0
Cady, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
*Ball	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	8	30	20	

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	0	2	0
Vitt, 2b.	5	0	2	1	7	0
C'w'f'd, 1b.	4	0	0	15	1	0
Cobb, rf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	3	1	2	3	0	0
High, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Stanage, c.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Dubuc, p.	4	0	1	1	5	0
†Louden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	4	11	30	15	

*Ran for Carrigan in the tenth inning.
†Ran for Dubuc in the tenth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Cobb, Vitt, Carrigan. Three-base hits—Yerkes, Collins, Gardner. Carrigan. Sacrifice hits—Veach, High. Sacrifice fly—Engle. Stolen bases—Veach, Moriarty. Double plays—Lewis and Engle; Lewis and Carrigan; Bush, Vitt, and Crawford. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Off Collins, 1; off Dubuc, 1. Struck out—By Collins, 1; by Dubuc, 4. Wild pitch—Dubuc. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinsen and Hart.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 7; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 3.
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 8; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	6	.667
Brooklyn	**14**	**8**	**.636**
Chicago	15	10	.600
St. Louis	13	10	.565
New York	**10**	**11**	**.476**
Pittsburgh	10	14	.417
Boston	8	12	.400
Cincinnati	6	17	.261

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	5	.762
Cleveland	17	7	.708
Washington	13	7	.650
Chicago	16	11	.593
St. Louis	11	15	.423
Boston	9	14	.391
Detroit	7	18	.280
New York	**5**	**17**	**.227**

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	12	7	.632
Baltimore	12	9	.571
Newark	12	10	.545
Providence	10	9	.526
Rochester	10	10	.500
Montreal	9	11	.450
Toronto	8	12	.400
Jersey City	8	13	.381

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
(Two games.)

SURPRISE FOR GIANTS.

Long Branch Defeats McGraw's Team in Exhibition Game.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 11.—Wilbur Robinson brought a squad of the Giants to this resort to-day to open the new baseball park on the Ocean Boulevard. They ran into a surprise party and met with an unexpected defeat, the score being 5 to 1. The pivot point of this surprise party was a husky Cuban named Padron, who occupied the box for the local team. He pitched a masterful game and would have scored a shut-out but for an error by Calvo, the local shortstop. Padron's team mates put up a fine defensive game, and his own opportune hitting and that of Viola put him on easy street with a comfortable lead. A large crowd, including Mike Donlin, witnessed the game. The score:

LONG BRANCH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Calvo, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Lugue, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Viola, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Padron, p.	4	1	2	0	2	0
H'rlg'r, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0
G'ng'les, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Rack'n, rf.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Ar'g'n, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Ramos, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Total.	32	5	8	27	11	0

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Groh, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	1
Devore, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coop'r, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Mur'y, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Thorpe, 1b.	4	0	2	9	1	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Wilson, c.	2	0	0	4	0	0
H'ley, c.	0	0	0	3	1	0
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p.	1	0	0	2	0	0
*M'C'mick.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	4	24	10	

*Batted for Schupp in the seventh inning.
Errors—Calvo, Arragon, Fletcher, (2.)

Long Branch	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Calvo. Two-base hits—Viola, Padron, Burns. Bases on balls—Off Padron, 5; off Schupp, 2; off Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 2; by Wiltse, 1; by Padron, 5. Wild pitches—Padron, Schupp. Left on basts—Long Branch, 3; New York, 5. Double play—Padron, Gonzales, and Henriquez. Umpire—Mr. Meyers.

Senators Lose to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—George Baumgardner kept up his Sunday winnings by defeating Washington this afternoon, 7 to 3. A single, an error, a sacrifice, and another error in the first inning netted the visitors a run. A hit batsman, a stolen base, and an error in this inning evened it up for the home team. St. Louis went ahead in the third inning when Schaefer dropped a throw and Williams drove the ball into the stands for a home run. A double, a pass, and three singles in the fifth gave Washington two runs and tied the score. In the eighth inning, after St. Louis had scored three runs on a pass, two singles, and a double, Hughes was relieved by Gallia. St. Louis added one more run on an out and an error. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
J'ston, lf.	2	3	0	1	0	0
G.W'ms, rf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Brief, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3	1
Walsh, ss.	3	0	0	1	6	0
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	3	2	0
B'g'ner, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	30	7	6	27	12	0

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moel'r, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Sch'fer, 1b.	2	0	1	18	0	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Laporte, 3b.	2	0	0	1	5	0
M'rg'n, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	0
A'smith, c.	4	0	1	7	2	0
Shanks, lf.	3	1	2	0	0	0
M'Bride, ss.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Hughes, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*R. W'ms.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	3	7	24	18	

*Batted for Gallia in the ninth inning.
Errors—Schaefer, Hughes, (2.) Pratt, (2.) Walsh.

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	—7

Two-base hits—Austin, Brief, Shanks. Home run—G. Williams. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in seven innings; off Gallia, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Walsh. Stolen bases—Johnston, Shanks, Milan. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Baumgardner, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, (Johnston;) by Baumgardner, 2, (Schaefer, Shanks.) Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Baumgardner, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Ferguson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Walsh Too Much for Athletics.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Ed Walsh returned to the game to-day after a long rest, and Chicago defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the series here, 4 to 3. The locals won the game by bunching hits, after costly errors by Barry and Baker. Walsh weakened in the seventh inning, and the visitors bunched three hits behind a base on balls, and almost tied the score. The features of the game were McInnis's home run, Strunk's triple, and the fielding of Barry and Weaver. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Schal'r, lf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Rath, 2b.	3	1	0	2	5	0
Lord, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1	1
F'rn'r, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1	0
J.Col'ns, rf.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Mat'ck, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	0	7	2	0
E.Walsh, p.	2	1	1	1	4	0
Total.	27	4	6	27	16	0

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
E.M'p'y, rf.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Oldr'g, cf.	5	0	1	3	0	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	0
M'Innis, 1b.	2	1	1	10	1	0
W.Walsh, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	0	3	2	0
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	3	1	0
*Strunk.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Schang, c.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
†Daley.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taff, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡D.Murp'y.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	7	24	12	0

*Batted for Thomas in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Brown in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Taff in the ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Barry, Weaver.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—E. Walsh, Schaller, Fournier. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—McInnis. Hits—Off Brown, 5 in 6 innings; off Taff, 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hit—Mattick. Sacrifice fly—J. Collins. Stolen base—Rath. Double plays—Schalk and Weaver; E. Collins, McInnis, and Barry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Brown, 4; off Walsh, 4; off Taff, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Brown, (Lord.) Struck out—By Walsh, 6; by Brown, 2; by Taff, 1. Wild pitches—Walsh, 2. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

BRUSHING SEASON OPENS ON SPEEDWAY

Light Harness Horses Show Fast Time for Early Season Road Racing.

The brushing season of the Road Drivers Association of New York was ushered in yesterday on the Harlem River Speedway under auspicious conditions. The driveway was formally opened on Saturday, but the first real racing among the horse owners was seen yesterday. The Brush Committee has arranged for a series of eleven matinees for the present season, which will be held every Sunday and alternate Wednesday, closing about June 25. After this date, if there are enough horses still on the driveway, a series of Summer brushes will probably be arranged.

The majority of heats were decided in straight order—five of the seven went in this manner, while one went to three heats and another required four starts for a decision.

The Class A pace and Class A trot were the leading events, but the former proved something of a disappointment. E. J. La Place's bay gelding Master McKerron and I. V. Hunt's brown mare Clover Patch were the nominations for the event. They raced two close heats, with the Hunt mare nosing out the gelding at the wire in straight heats. The time of both heats was 1:05.

The Class A trot went to E. Shoemaker, who was behind his bay gelding Startle, and after a split heat contest annexed the blue rosette with victories in the first and third heats. Startle in winning the final heat was forced by Fair Maiden, and as a result the fastest heat of the afternoon was clocked when they went under the wire in 1:03. The summaries:

Class C.—Trotting.
The Trip, br. s., (L. Smith).....1 1
Shila Gratton, ch. g., (R. Clark).....2 3
Excelsior, br. g., (H. Reher).....3 2
Time—1:13½; 1:11¾.

Class D.—Trotting.
Bronson, b. g., (H. Reilly).....1 1
Kippewa, br. g., (C. Fendt).....2 2
Meadow Bell, Jr., ch. g., (C. Horn).....3 3
Time—1:08¼; 1:06½.

Class D.—Pacing.
Louise E., br. m., (W. Scott).....1 1
Teddy P., b. g., (E. Benzen).....2 2
Midnight Direct, br. m., (W. O'Neil)...2 5
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hawatsch)....4 3
Jim D., b. g., (J. O'Connor).....5 4
Time—1:03½; 1:04¼.

Class C.—Pacing.
Ouida, b. m., (J. Chaimowitz).....1 1
Connistor, gr. g., (G. Stamberger).....2 2
Kains, b. m., (J. Morris).....3 3
Lady Loree, b. m., (W. Donnelly).....4 dr
Time—1:15½; 1:11½.

Class A.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. N. Hunt).....1 1
Master McKerran, b. g., (E. J. La Place).2 2
Time—1:05; 1:05.

Class D.—Trotting.
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carter).....2 5 1 1
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)...1 2 5 2
Julia, b. m., (R. Jacobs).....4 1 2 3
Acora, b. g., (J. Kennedy).....3 3 3 ro
Boquita McKinney, b. m., (W. Scott).....5 4 4 ro
Time—1:10; 1:08½; 1:09½; 1:10¼.

NEWBURG SHUT OUT.

Chicago Cubs Enjoy Batting Exercise at Expense of Up-State Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 11.—Newburg was shut out, 14 to 0, by the Chicago Cubs in an exhibition game here to-day. The big leaguers played an errorless game and made a total of eighteen hits off the trio of twirlers of the Newburg Club. Timely and heavy hitting by the Cubs when hits meant runs gave them the victory.

After registering once in the opening inning the Cubs were held scatless until the fifth, when their heavy hitting artillery opened fire, and it was clear sailing for the visitors after that. Leifield and Pierce, both southpaws, occupied the mound for the Cubs, and although both were touched up freely by the Newburgers safe hits were few and far between. Only once did a Newburg player succeed in getting past third, and then he was thrown out at the plate by a beautiful throw from centre field by Shulte. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, cf.	6	2	2	2	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3	0
Goode, lf.	5	3	3	1	0	0
Phelan, 3b.	4	2	2	2	2	0
Saier, 1b.	4	2	2	13	0	0
Schulte, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	0
Cor'don, ss.	4	0	1	0	1	0
P'k'g'r, c.	5	2	1	7	1	0
Leifield, p.	1	1	1	0	4	0
Pierce, p.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Total.	41	14	18	27	12	0

NEWBURG.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Davis, ss.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Lipis, cf.	3	0	2	2	1	0
Elc'k, 1b.	3	0	2	10	0	0
Har'son, rf.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Holmes, c.	4	0	0	2	0	0
M'Tee'l, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Terp'g, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Parr, 2b.	4	0	1	3	6	0
Nugent, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kissam, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ottie, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, c.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	28	0	7	24	14	

Errors—Elcock, Tarpenning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	—14
Newburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Miller. Two-base hits—Miller, Goode, Saier, Shulte, Leifield, Pierce. Struck out—By Nugent, 2; by Ottie, 2; by Leifield, 2; by Pierce, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ottie, 2; off Leifield, 1; off Pierce, 1. Wild pitches—Kissam, 2. Stolen bases—Miller, 2. Hit by pitched ball—(Evers.) Sacrifice hits—Ingles, Elcock. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Philip Clark.

DON'T WANT U. S. LEAGUE.

Newark Fans Fail to Turn Out and New York Forfeits Game.

"Outlaw" baseball fails to be much of a magnet for Newark fans, for not over a hundred people went to Morris Park, expecting to see the United States League game scheduled between the Newark and New York teams of that league. The crowd was about the same size as that of the opening the day previous.

But yesterday there was no game, although a victory was awarded to the locals, 9 to 0, by Umpire Cullum. In announcing the forfeit he stated the New York team had gone to New Brunswick to play instead of stopping at Newark, and hence had forfeited their league franchise.

But another story was to the effect that Dave Driscoll, manager of the New York team, had refused to play because the league guarantee was not in sight. Several of his players were within a couple hundred yards of the park and the uniforms were in an automobile near by, but when it became evident the gate would not produce the guarantee auto and players both disappeared. Those present got their money back.

American Association.
At Toledo—Columbus, 4; Toledo, 1.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 11; St. Paul, 1.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 0.
Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

Eastern Association.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 8; Pittsfield, 4.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 5.
At New Haven—New Haven, 4; New London, 3. (Eleven innings.)

Southern League.
At Mobile—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.
Mobile, 9; Chattanooga, 2.
At New Orleans—Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 0.
At Montgomery—Atlanta, 8; Montgomery, 2.
At Memphis—Memphis, 11; Birmingham, 5.

State League.
At Syracuse—Troy, 5; Syracuse, 2.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 1; Scranton, 0.
At Utica—Albany, 7; Utica, 6.

Pacific Coast League.
At Oakland—Oakland, 4; Venice, 1. (Morning.)
At San Francisco—Oakland, 8; Venice, 7. (Afternoon.)
At Venice—Los Angeles, 8; Venice, 7. (Morning.)
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 3; San Francisco, 0. (Afternoon.)
At Sacramento—Portland, 5; Sacramento, 0.

Chanler Takes Commodore's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 11.—The yacht race to-day on the Tuxedo Lake for the Commodore's Cup resulted in a victory for L. S. Chanler, whose boat easily defeated the entry of J. J. Tams, which was second.

HARLEM OARSMEN AFLOAT.

Many Club Representatives Do Good Work in Anticipation of Regatta.

Despite the unseasonable weather conditions which prevailed, the Harlem River yesterday presented a lively appearance with quite a fine representation of crews from the principal clubs which have their home along the waterfront, the many crews not desiring to lose a day's practice in anticipation of the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day.

The Metropolitans made the best showing and had out very nearly their complete competitive strength. In the senior doubles division Hart and Deering and Emery and Hayes managed to get in some very satisfactory work.

Then senior four-shell contingent was made up of Jauss, Jaurez, Hybrock, and Ryan. Juarez and Hybrock are German scullers and seniors at sweep rowing but juniors at sculling. The four showed to the satisfaction of John O'Regan, the moving spirit of the organization, who averred that he had still further surprises to spring as the season progressed.

The junior four gig, composed of Wells, Hayes, Nelson, and James Cloonan, presented a fine appearance and made a capital showing during the hour they were afloat. Joe Cloonan, Patton, Mordt, and Berner comprised a junior quadruple sculls crew.

Emery and Hart will settle the question as to who will represent the Mets in the regatta in the senior singles at an early date, and Deering and Wells will row off a trial to determine the Red and Black candidate in the association singles.

The Nassaus had out their new quadruple sculls craft built by Jack Smith, with Kohler, Wiechers, Stivers, and Culley forming the crew. Capt. Cleaver announced himself as very well satisfied with the rowing demonstration of the quartet.

For the First Bohemians, Jarros, the senior single sculler, did what was considered an effective day's work in company with Bur, who is a candidate for the association singles, and Zoha and Zima, the club's junior double.

WILL ROW RACE TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Harvard in Postponed Event.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11.—The 'Varsity crews of Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania will be sent away at 4 P. M. to-morrow for the race which was postponed Saturday because the waters of the Charles River Basin were too rough. The heads of the three crews agreed tentatively during the absence to-day of Dean L. R. Briggs of Harvard to start the contest at 10:30 to-morrow forenoon.

When Dean Briggs returned to Cambridge at midnight he explained that it was contrary to Harvard customs to hold a race during study hours, so representatives of the oarsmen changed the time of the event to the afternoon. The Pennsylvania and Princeton men received Faculty permission to stay over for a race Monday.

DEFINE SCORING RULES.

Baseball Writers Also Recommend Additions to Official Scores.

The special committee on scoring rules, appointed by the Baseball Writers' Association of America at its annual meeting held here last February, met yesterday at the National League offices in the Metropolitan Building. It was the first meeting of its kind held in several years, and the committee, consisting of William Hanna and Fred G. Lieb of New York, Jack Ryder of Cincinnati, Thomas S. Rice of Brooklyn, and William G. Weart of Philadelphia, found plenty of problems to take up for consideration.

Decisions were reached in several doubtful cases, and a number of suggestions will be made to the Presidents of the two major leagues. The "Cincinnati base hit," by which the batsman is credited with a hit instead of a fielder's choice, when a base runner beats a play at another base, was officially adopted by the association. Presidents Thomas J. Lynch and Ban Johnson of the two major leagues recently went on record as favoring such a ruling. Other decisions reached by the Scoring Committee were as follows:

In a case where a base runner is being run up and down the base line for a putout, no player shall be credited with more than one assist, regardless of the number of times he handles the ball. One player, however, may receive credit for an assist and a putout, and in case of a double play in which he figures in both putouts he is to be credited with an assist on each putout.

When the fielder on the receiving end of a double play makes a palpable muff the ball he is charged with an error. The rule in force absolving a player from an error in his haste to make a double play applies only to the player making the throw for the second out.

When second or third base is not covered to take a good throw from the catcher on an attempted steal, thereby allowing an extra base, the baseman and not the catcher must be charged with error.

If, when a player attempts to steal a base, a pitcher makes a wild pitch or a catcher drops the ball, the battery error must be charged up against the offender and the player will get credit for a steal.

The committee voted to ask the Rules Committee of the two major leagues to include Joe Snyder, as representative of the association, as a member of their body, and also to include in their records the following:

The "left on bases" feature which

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1913.

LAWS SUSPENDING LAWS.

Both House and Senate have repassed the Sundry Civil bill "rider" forbidding the use of funds for enforcing the anti-trust law against a majority of those whom it affects, and it is said, as though by authority, that the President will regard that fact as warrant for his signature. The view imputed to the President is that the "rider" does not alter the substantive law, that the exemption is only for a short period, and that "if labor unions or farmers' organizations violate the anti-trust law they might be prosecuted by the use of other funds."

This is the first time so far as we know that the use of the "double cross" was ever attributed to the President of the United States. Hitherto the yea of every President has been yea, and his nay has been nay. Now it is alleged, and not for the first time regarding this bill, that the President proposes to evade a law giving him authority to evade another law. Whoever keeps silence regarding such an abhorrent idea becomes an accomplice. The President's signature is not warranted or excused by anything which Congress may do. The act of the President is his act. He is unable to absolve himself from the oath he has taken to enforce the law without fear or favor, or to shield himself behind anything Congress may do. The fact that the "rider" does not alter the substantive law increases the offense of excepting any class from the enforcement of the law. The suggestion that the President may use other funds for that purpose is without meaning unless somebody is to be deceived. Do those who impute this intention to the President mean that he will evade the intention of Congress and falsify his own signature? Or do they think he intends to deceive the country by a false pretense that he will enforce the law which he is combining with Congress to suspend without repealing? Or are we asked to believe that it is the intention of both Congress and—the President to deceive the labor unions by giving them false security in breaking the law? On what theory can the action of Congress and the reported purpose of the President be said to increase the respect of anybody for the law?

PANAMA TOLLS AND POLICY.

Bench and Bar comes to the support of Senator O'GORMAN in the position that our treaty obligations do not forbid discrimination in favor of the American marine through the Panama Canal. There is no denying the plainness of the language of the treaty, but Bench and Bar argues that it is "absurd" to suppose that the United States does not possess the same right as other nations to subsidize its marine. And since other nations can subsidize their marine by paying its canal tolls, therefore the United States is equally justified in not collecting the tolls.

The law may be left to the lawyers, but the question of policy is open to the judgment of the plain man. Would it be policy for the United States to subsidize its marine because other nations could? Would it not be better for the United States to set the example of equality for all nations on a non-subsidy basis rather than of inequality on a subsidy basis? Admitting the right to subsidize, it is evident that the subsidies would not be equal, and that there would be a constant tendency toward taking advantage by raising subsidies. Why encourage a cutthroat competition in subsidies when it lies in the power of the United States to impose a universal non-subsidy policy? The United States has a clean slate on which to write the rate sheet for all the world, and it might just as well, or rather a great deal better, make a universal and equal discrimination against all subsidized ships as to make a discrimination only nominally in favor of the American marine, since it would promptly be counteravailed. Discrimination in favor of the American marine is the sure road to other discriminations, and inequalities which cannot be foreseen. Discrimination against any and all ships subsidized to countervail our tolls is the only way to guarantee equality.

Equality doubtless is the last thing our marine wants, but still less can it want inequality to its disadvantage. One example of an unwelcome result of discrimination in favor of our marine is the temptation of other ships into the coastwise preserve. This is no random suggestion. There are reports of vessels under construction with foreign money and American forms of ownership for the precise purpose of competition with American vessels within their monopoly of discrimination. A privilege purchased at the cost of creating such competition would be dearly bought, and another example of boomerang legislation. Why invite such a result when it is better policy—regardless of the law and the treaty—to be fair and honorable?

KING OF ALBANIA.

The World trifles with the forces of destiny when it names THEODORE ROOSEVELT King of Albania and quotes the Albanian delegates as saying they would be glad to have him for King, but they find a serious obstacle to his acceptance of the new throne in his lack of great wealth. They are looking for a King with lots of money. From time immemorial the Albanians have been looking for folks with money, and they have generally found them when they have set foot on Albanian soil.

As a matter of fact, if Col. ROOSEVELT really wanted to be King of Albania, the lack of money would not deter him. His present fellow-citizens would cheerfully provide enough to build him a big palace, establish a fund for its upkeep, and buy him ermine robes and a diamond crown. But there are more serious obstacles. To begin with, Albania in its new estate will be only a comparatively small kingdom in a large empire, with a King of Kings, to wit, an Emperor FERDINAND, empowered to say what its monarch may do and may not do. Before King THEODORE I. could make Albania the most important State in the empire and seize the Imperatorship himself, Emperor FERDINAND might rub his kingdom off the map and suffer no more personal inconvenience than an unsought membership in the Ananias Club.

We feel sure that Col. ROOSEVELT will not be tempted to take the Albanian crown. The King of that country must be willing and able to play a waiting game. If Fate would have Col. ROOSEVELT King, then Fate must crown him and take the consequences, but Albania is not a good place for so risky an experiment. The Albanians look too high. They must begin with a smaller man and be willing to let him grow up with the country. Col. ROOSEVELT has grown up with a Nation of 100,000,000 and is too conscious of being rarely if ever out of the minds of any of them to shrink his personality to the stature of Albanian royalty.

SELLING WHAT YOU DO NOT OWN.

Senator CUMMINS proposes to amend the income tax clause of the tariff law in a manner to punish those who sell what they do not own. He proposes to tax them 10 per cent. if their business is done on any Exchange in substantially the manner now customary. It may be imagined that such wicked persons might be capable even of altering their manner of trading just enough to take their business outside the law, and then the Senator's trouble would be wasted. It is to be hoped that the law would be evaded, for otherwise all trade must stop. If every seller is punished there can be no buyers, and we are sure that the Senator upon reflection will see that there is no way of compelling everybody to buy and forbid all selling.

The idea that buying contracts raise prices is a mistake so far as the idea applies to those who do not buy for consumption. The man who buys to sell cannot touch his profits unless and until he sells, and if he has overbought he is a compulsory seller whose sales are a threatening factor. Nothing depresses a market like an excessive volume of something to be sold, and it makes little difference whether what must be sold is either the real article or contracts. If the Senator wishes to raise prices he ought to encourage those who sell what they do not own to sell more than they can deliver. Then, when they are compelled to deliver, there is an opportunity for those who hold what is wanted to make their own prices. There is nothing surer than that organized speculation in the manner of the Exchanges tends to raise prices, so far as it has any effect upon the real control of prices, that is the balance of supply and demand.

Those who think that the creation of contracts to sell in enormous volume depresses prices share the Senator's lack of perception that those very contracts supply an equal volume of buying contracts, and that it is only the balance of the sales over the purchases which affects prices, all sales and purchases below the balance canceling each other and having no effect. It is a pity that the Senator should be such a spoil-sport as to wish to stop the game which he does not understand. It would pay him and his farmer friends better to learn the game, for nothing is surer than that it cannot be stopped, and that it would be a misfortune if it were stopped.

A PERIL OF POLLUTION.

The Court of Appeals has decided in the case of WHALEN against the Union Bag Company that an injunction will lie to prevent damage by defiling water courses, and that the smallness of the interest of the plaintiff is no defense by a rich corporation. The courts thus have acted where Gov. HUGHES declined to intervene, and a parallel case is now on its way to Gov. SULZER.

The State Health Commissioner at first approved a sewage disposal plan for a hospital on the Croton watershed, but he has reconsidered, and now is of opinion that a source of city water supply is not a suitable place for the establishment of institutions needing a plant for the disposal of the sewage of 15,000 persons. Dr. PORTER establishes his position by the report of his experts to the effect that while perfect sewage disposal is scientifically possible, yet experience shows there are cautionary defects in operation sufficient to warrant not taking any unnecessary risks. Why, indeed, should unnecessary risks be taken? Are there no other possible places than the Croton watershed?

It is courageous in a public official publicly to change his mind. In this case it denotes a process of education which is complete just as it is thought that the Doctor's successor is to be appointed. He will do much if he does as much as Dr. PORTER for the cause of the preservation of the purity of public water courses.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Every old New Yorker must take a sympathetic interest in the forthcoming celebration of the old Ninth Ward. Greenwich Village is rich in historical associations. When the banks and wholesale merchants moved up there under the influence of a yellow fever scare nearly 100 years ago they gave an impetus to the life of the village which lasted many years. Probably more New Yorkers of both local and National importance were born and bred in Greenwich than in any other neighborhood of Manhattan. The old Ninth Ward was long proud of its distinction as the "American" ward. Its inhabitants felt that they exerted a powerful influence for the good of the city, and they set a noteworthy example of thrift and neighborhood pride.

If much of its old glory has inevitably departed it still keeps some of its quaint old streets as reminders of its simple, wholesome past. A few of its mansions have withstood the utilitarian invasion. There are surviving old Ninth Warders who treasure memories worth boasting of. Perhaps Greenwich will get a new start from the Old Home Week celebration; it still has its potentialities. It is still a neighborhood, and the greatest of cities is no more than a vast conglomeration of neighborhoods. The greatest glory of Greenwich in the past was that the neighborly spirit prevailed among its people. That has never been true of many other parts of the city. The old Greenwich spirit might be revived to the benefit not only of the "village," but of the metropolis.

GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

At this distance from the scene of action it is difficult to understand whether the preliminary vote in the French Chamber of Deputies favoring a largely increased tax on gambling houses presages the suppression of gambling in France or merely a large increase of the Government's revenue from that source. To be sure, the Government's income at the present rate of 15 per cent. has already been as high as $9,750,000 in one year, and the proposed increase to a tax of 50 per cent. where the stakes are high seems at first prohibitive. But, according to the evidence presented to the Deputies, one financier of games of chance has acquired a fortune of $8,000,000 by legal methods, while croupiers make as much as $18,000 and $12,000 a year out of their percentages. Clearly the legalized gambling trade in France, especially in the fashionable watering places, is very profitable, and it may be that the institution of a 50 per cent. tax on establishments in which the stakes aggregate $1,000,000 will not compel the gamblers to look for other means of profit, but only inspire them to work with greater energy.

Anything like a suppression of gambling licenses would work havoc at Trouville and similar watering places. While gambling might continue, surreptitiously, it would be vulgarized and the persons who make it their calling would be violators of the law. Hitherto it has been thought that gambling in France was free from any other scandals than those associated with social and pecuniary ruin and occasional suicide, which, of course, do not count there in the sport of ladies and gentlemen. But the revelation in the debate, by Deputy DE KERGNEZEC, of the methods of some of the licensed gamblers is so startling that it might apply to our own country, where all forms of gambling are prohibited by law. The enticing of respectable persons to assemblages in the fashionable hotels ostensibly for the purpose of considering means to suppress tuberculosis and then fleecing them at cards is a decidedly low business. But is it conceivable that any person who had set out to devote an evening to discussing the ravages of disease and means of its prevention could be inveigled into a gambling game?

There are no charges of complicity with gamblers against the Paris police. Where gambling is permitted by law, no matter what the restrictions may be, there is no temptation for the officers of the law to ignore it for their own pecuniary profit. But M. DE KERGNEZEC'S charges demand investigation. There is a "good story" in them, and he gives only an outline without details. If tuberculosis meetings are turned into gambling orgies, what happens in Paris when the theoretical eugenists get together, or the advocates of feminism or futurist art assemble? No subject of public discussion is graver than tuberculosis. Either M. DE KERGNEZEC has been misled or there is a sensational scandal for the alert French reformers to bring to light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Japanese Claim Relationship.

If it be true, as repeatedly reported, that Baron CHINDA has presented, or intends to present, the claim of his Government that the Japanese are Aryans, and therefore entitled to naturalization under our laws as "free white persons," the biggest and most puzzling of ethnological questions will have to be answered more definitely than ever before.

The experts have never been able to agree as to just who are and are not Aryans, and some of them have expressed impatient doubts of there ever having been any, or that the congeries of races commonly grouped under the name were in fact closely related, or related in the asserted ways. Use of the word persists, however, and it does have a meaning, though a rather vague one.

For the Japanese to demand recognition as Aryans is to create unnecessary difficulties for themselves, as multitudes of people in behalf of whom no such claim is made pass all legal tests for both freedom and whiteness. Curiously enough, whatever right the Japanese have to call themselves anything except Mongolian rests on the presence among them in small and waning numbers of the Ainos, a race with good reason considered by them in every respect inferior to themselves. Just what the Ainos are is a matter of dispute, and they are such a dull, unprogressive lot—in spite of their superiority to other Eastern folk in the matter of whiskers—that nobody cares much what their origin may have been. But they are not Mongolian, and of them it can at least be said, and is, that no Orientals show as many "Caucasian" peculiarities in physique.

Therefore there really is a "white" strain in Japan, and whether or not in the Japanese is for themselves to say. They would be reluctant to admit that much or even any Aino blood ran in their veins, for they consider it poor stuff.

In a contention that they are not Mongolian in the sense of Chinese, the Japanese will have the support of much and high authority, for there is general acknowledgment that their affiliations, racial and linguistic, are not with the true Chinese, or Sinitic Mongolians, but with the Sibiric Mongolians, including not only the Manchus, but Finns, Lapps, Magyars and Turks, the westernmost descendants of the same group of ancestors. The new pretensions of the Japanese are further complicated by the Malay strain that shows so plainly in them, especially at the southern end of their insular empire. Like all the rest of us, they are cross-bred, or "mongrels," to use a word undeservedly disliked.

Some Real Light on Co-Education.

Especial interest attached to the article printed in the magazine supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, telling authoritatively and in detail why the Horace Mann School will soon cease to be a co-educational institution.

Decision to make this important change was reached only after long consideration, in the course of which all the arguments for and against it were carefully weighed, and Dr. DUTTON admitted not only that the question as to the relative merits of the two systems, aggregation and segregation, can receive directly opposite answers from the wise and honest, but that each has advantages lacking in the other, so that the adoption of either involves real and serious losses.

Two chief reasons were given for the determination to separate the boys and girls in the Horace Mann School, one perhaps everywhere valid and the second confessedly based on the character of this particular school and therefore not generally applicable to the problem.

The first and apparently decisive fault found in co-education by the observers for whom Dr. DUTTON spoke was that it subjected all the pupils to an amount of pushing, or "prodding," as he called it, which, while beneficial to and needed by the boys, was excessive for the girls, and put them under a strain injurious to their frailer physiques and more sensitive temperaments. There is a plausibility in this contention not always, or even often, found in the arguments of those opposed to co-education. It is novel, too, or at least unfamiliar, and it is refreshingly free from the despicable quality of the common undergraduate argument, openly expressed, or thinly veiled, that the girls should be put out because they win all the prizes.

The other reason was that as boys and girls need to be taught widely different vocations, their instruction in the same buildings was seriously inconvenient. If the difference be real, the conclusion is logical, and requires no discussion.

It is a most significant fact that Dr. DUTTON'S one regret for the change was that it would deprive the school of "social" features which he valued highly. All believers in co-education will leap at that admission, since it will be most confusing to those who are always making so much of the alleged harm done by the associations and intimacies of mixed schools for the adolescent. Why boys and girls are best prepared by rigid separation during the formative period for life together as men and women has never been convincingly explained—and never will be.

Utility Is No Disgrace.

Prof. MUENSTERBERG, while addressing the German Publication Society, spoke for once as a sentimentalist, and not as the clear-thinking scientist he usually is, when he compared the American with the German view of scholarship. That there is more of deep and accurate learning in Germany than in the United States may be—probably is—quite true, but the superiority is not proved by remarks like the following:

> Scholarship, beauty, and morality are valuable in themselves, eternally valuable, and to serve them is an ideal goal which needs no praise on account of its usefulness. The Americans want to master scholarship, the Germans want to serve it; to the Americans scholarship is a tool, to the Germans an altar; to the Americans the scholar is an artisan, and to the Germans a priest.

Absolutes—things "valuable in themselves"—are not as many or as easily found as all that, and to deny to anything a need to be useful is merely to restrict the definition of utility to the immediately and materially or financially profitable.

Moreover, it has not been generally noticed that the Germans are less ready than other peoples to derive solid advantages from either their scholarship or their science. On the contrary, they have been particularly persistent and successful in doing just that, and to no other one characteristic or capacity are they anything like as much indebted as to this one for their present standing among the great nations of the world.

Of course this is a glory, not a discredit, to them, and worthy of imitation everywhere. If they have been diligent in the pursuit of so-called "pure" science and scholarship, it has been—as it should be—with a keen realization of the fact that expedience and knowledge go together.

FEATHERS OF WILD BIRDS.

Exclusion by Tariff Act May Check Wanton Slaughter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Hamilton, who is in favor of killing birds for millinery purposes, I would like to ask him to give a list of foreign birds which he calls "pestiferous birds," the feathers of which he would like to use. Will he further tell just how one is to educate savages and natives to discriminate? For each bird that he names I will name ten other birds which are being or have been exterminated for their feathers or skins. Enough domestic fowls are used in the world to furnish feathers without slaughtering wild life.

If the public were educated about the methods used in obtaining bird feathers and skins, no woman, and above all no mother, would wear feathers prohibited by the United States in the new Tariff bill.

Mr. Hamilton says that thousands of employes will be forced out of work. What a child's argument! Will the women cease to wear hats if they cannot obtain feathers? No, they will always wear hats, and if the desired feathers are not obtainable they will adorn their hats with ribbons, lace work, plush, artificial flowers, and other such materials, the use of which is on the rapid increase.

While theoretically the birds of paradise on the Island of New Guinea are protected by laws, actually the demand of the milliners is wiping out these birds. The foremost authority in the world on the preservation of wild life, Dr. Hornaday, says: "The great bird of paradise is now almost extinct." We must remember that eleven different species of birds have been exterminated in North America alone since 1840.

The time has come when the civilization of the world is realizing the value of birds. If Europe, as Australia has already done, would pass a law similar to this tariff provision, it would close the international millinery market against wild bird feathers. The "Feather Trust" might not like that, but civilized people the whole world over would rejoice; possibly the birds might also. We are not legislating for foreign countries; we are simply closing our doors to the product of the tropical shambles.

EDWARD LEVENSON,
Chairman Committee on the Preservation of Our Wild Life, of the Morris Rifle Club.
New York, May 8, 1913.

Hatpin Law in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed a letter recently signed F. D. K., dealing with the danger of the unprotected point of the hatpin, often protruding from the hat several inches. This is a subject of greater importance than some women care to admit when their attention is drawn to their hatpin by one of their fellow passengers in a crowded car. While abroad two years ago a friend of mine in Hamburg drew my attention to the fact that if I did not put a guard on the end of my hatpin before boarding a street car I would run the risk of being ordered off the car, a law in Germany providing the wearing of a guard. Unnecessary to say that I followed the advice of my friend and purchased several guards in order to have a supply when returning to New York, and now I never go out without placing such a guard on the point of my hatpin.

Why not enforce such a law in this city, where the cars are much more crowded than those in European cities? This would avoid serious accidents like the one described by the writer of the above-mentioned letter.

META VON NUYS.
New York, May 8, 1913.

Income Tax Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I note that "M" objects to paying income tax on the comfortable salary of $8,000 per year on the ground that twenty-four other voters who are not taxed will have a say (by vote) in spending part of his money.

It seems that "M" while having the ability to earn a good salary, has reflected very little on life. In life's eternal struggle the educated try to uplift the ignorant, those in health help the sick, and the fortunate help the unfortunate.

In spite of our ambitions and hard work we are all more or less creatures of circumstances. If "M" pays his income tax, he is still much better off in this world's goods than twenty-four of his fellow-voters, and who will say why he has been chosen to enjoy more material things than his neighbor?

C. E. A.
Wilmington, Del., May 10, 1913.

"An Airshaft Symphony."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any warm Sunday morning in our airshaft one can hear intermingled snatches of "Row, Row, Row" on the piano, accompanied by a nasal male voice, then a little higher up the sextet from "Lucia" on some player-piano, then a horn practicing some classic solo, not to leave out the accordion player with his old-time ballads, and the little fellow downstairs being initiated into the first exercises on the violin. Then, for more realism, have something represent a very overvexed mother threatening and expostulating with a little, mischievously inclined boy.

These themes woven together in an artistic, fantastic way by some competent composer would, I think, make a symphony that would strike home in the hearts of many a Harlem, Bronx, and Heights apartment dweller.

MARY A. MORRIS.
New York, May 6, 1913.

New York Fusion Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At least one of the Fusion Committee, William H. Hotchkiss, is a resident of New Rochelle. May there not be others on that committee who are not residents of New York City?

CHARLES H. SEYMOUR.
New York, May 10, 1913.

FIVE-CENT BUSES

Offered by Competing Coach Company, with Seats for All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for attention given to the frank offer of the Electro-Coach Corporation subsidiary line, as outlined by Mr. George W. Loft, to provide swift, noiseless, "smell-less" and comfortable transportation. This is no new thing—this de luxe coach of ours, with the four-motor four-wheel drive system—although traction interests here affect to believe that it is. It may simply have been too good a bus to offer to the public from their point of view. They declare it is impossible for any bus line to carry passengers profitably for a nickel. Yet we can prove here, if given the chance, that we can, and with full comfort to the passengers. As a traffic expert I know the axiom of the inner offices of street car operating companies to the effect that "it is the standing freight that makes the money." We will carry out the "no seat no fare" provision, and make money without asking passengers to "ride a-walking."

Mr. Shonts is an able steam railway operating official, but he asserts as a street railway man that he may have to put on double-deck surface cars to give New Yorkers adequate transportation. Does he not know as a practical traffic man that the time lost by stopping the car with its eighty-odd anxious travelers for minutes at a time to allow a passenger to make his way between the close seats of the upper deck and down the difficult stairs of these monstrosities will forever negative rapid transportation on the street car lines? Where cars are "tied" to rails, if one car in the line stops all the cars directly behind it have to stop. The delay of one means the delay of all. The car behind cannot steer around and pass the delayed car in front. London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna have found the rapid bus the only "flexible" system of transportation.

We will let our de luxe coaches, noiseless, rapid and comfortable, speak for themselves. They will not be the "moving-van" style of bus, but such as New York has never seen before, though other cities have enjoyed them. If the Fifth Avenue Coach Company had been operated to serve the public instead of to block and negative the best avenue of transportation open to the suffering victims of the present subway and surface line traps, they would have had a different story to tell now when a company presents itself that offers the public service such as it has never dreamed of before.

EDWARD P. HULSE,
General Manager Electro-Coach Corporation.
New York, May 8, 1913.

LIMITED SUFFRAGE UPHELD.

Majority Often Ignorant and Incapable of Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with R. P. Green's commendation of the Belgian idea of placing a premium on stability and sense, in the matter of voting. Universal suffrage was never a success anywhere for long. It is not in general use in this country, and has not been for a generation. The South was forced to annul it for its own self-preservation, and the industrial North will one day be compelled to restrain in some way the ignorance and stupidity of the incapable and short-sighted who vote on the principle that they have nothing to lose and that only the well-to-do pay taxes.

The present status of the electorate is my principal reason for opposing its duplication through "votes for women." "For every Jack there's a Jill," and ten thousand fools are no wiser than five thousand fools. Improving the average of quality of the voters we have would be more to the purpose than merely doubling the number. There has been enough infernal folly based on the literal interpretation of the "free and equal" theory within the past few years to sink a medium-sized nation, or one with less fresh vitality than ours.

Most officeholders are cowardly; few dare to oppose the entrance of any new element into the voting quota, for fear that they might get in, in which case the opposer would be unpopular with that particular portion. And not a great many publications dare to oppose a movement which has even a specious appearance of strength. As I never intend to run for office, I have no hesitation in saying that the more I know of the average achievements of the American voter the less respect I have for unqualified "universal manhood suffrage" as a principle of Government. Among my reasons are Tammany, George Cox, Mayor Gaynor, Gov. Blease, Johnson of California, and Senator Warren—every one successful through a majority of votes and a minority of brains in the constituency represented. Not that the situation worries me at all—I can stand it if the rest can. But I'll be triple-dashed if I will recognize as "vox Dei" that asinine bray which is too often in these latter days the voice of the people.

W. C. TAYLOR.
Brookline, Mass., May 8, 1913.

THE "ADONIS" STORY.

Based on an Official Document of the Suffrage Organization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appeared a letter signed by Gertrude Foster Brown, in which she said, apropos of the "Adonis" stories of the Metropolitan Opera House pageant: "As I may have been the cause of that silly story, I want to tell just how responsible we are for these sensational and often harmful press stories."

She then ascribes to a perfectly innocuous chance remark of her made in the presence of a newspaper woman the whole "Adonis" story to which such wide prevalence was given.

As one of the newspaper reporters who was partly responsible for the publication of the "Adonis" story, I should like to inform Mrs. Brown what the authority for it was. It was a typewritten statement given out to newspaper reporters by the official press agent of the suffrage organizations managing the Metropolitan Opera House pageant.

This statement distinctly and unambiguously declared that forty-nine perfectly modeled men were wanted for that pageant, and it amplified upon the theme of their perfections for several sentences.

Furthermore, the letters received at the suffrage headquarters in reply to this appeal were given to the newspaper representatives by the suffrage officials for such reproduction as they might care to make of them.

A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.
New York, May 6, 1913.

Commissioner Whitney's Good Work

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper there was an article relative to the flower decorations and improvements on Potter's Field, Hart's Island, where credit is given to the Department of Charities. I beg to differ with your correspondent, or whoever fathered the article, as Hart's Island, or that part of it (Potter's Field,) is under the supervision of the Department of Correction, New York City. Up to three years ago it was a disgrace to the city, but since Commissioner Whitney has taken hold of the department the island looks more like the "Garden of Eden;" and it is to Commissioner Whitney that all the credit belongs as to the management of same, assisted by Martin J. Moore, the overseer.

I write this in justice to the Correction Department, the Commissioner, and the overseer, and hope you will try and give credit where credit is due. A visit to the island will convince.

JAMES REYNOLDS.
Westchester, N. Y., May 8, 1913.

PIRATING OF DESIGNS.

Call Is Issued for All Interests Affected to Get Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Piracy of designs, which has been the greatest deterrent to creative work in this country, especially in the field of fashion, is fairly on its last legs. A little co-operative effort and I am convinced we shall have the pirates bound and under control.

You have already thrown your influence on the side of the unprotected creator of commercial designs. Your influence is wanted to help secure that co-operation among the trades that is absolutely essential to the success of this movement. I think every one realizes now that this question of design piracy is not a matter of conditions in one trade. The airing the subject has had has made it definite that a wide and extremely varied group needs imperatively some sort of extension of our patent laws that will enable creative industrial design to be protected according to the needs of each.

Experts and leading influential men in each trade should confer with each other and get to understand clearly just what special conditions and needs in each industry must be taken care of in any legislation to be framed. The present chaotic situation in regard to design ownership bears with special weight upon us of the lace, embroidery, veiling and trimming trades, and hence we are more or less forced into a position of prominence and a state of activity in the matter. But the co-operation of all is necessary. I shall be glad to have, in fact earnestly invite, communications from any one in any trade to whom this movement appeals, stating his interest, his willingness to do personal work, and giving, as briefly as possible, some idea of the troubles of his industry under the present laws, and the points upon which redress is required. The purpose would be eventually to bring all these people into contact with each other to decide upon definite action.

So much for plans. As to the situation, I think it is most hopeful. I have recently been in Washington, where I had the opportunity of discussing the whole matter of design patents at length with the Commissioner of Patents Edward B. Moore, other influential men in the Patent Office, the Register of Copyrights, Thorvald Solberg, and several well-known patent attorneys. Mr. Moore gave me permisson to quote him as being sincerely in favor of an extension of the law to protect, in an adequate manner, property in industrial designs. He also expressed himself as hopeful of getting something definite done soon, provided those interested could unite and present a clean-cut and practical programme. On the mere mechanical point of handling the business he thought there would be no obstacles.

In Thorvald Solberg our movement has a stanch friend. He is an expert who has given the question much thought and realizes the many-sidedness of it. He raises the question whether designs could not be more easily copyrighted than patented, the process being really a registration without search, and believes that the copyright law can easily be extended to cover the situation. His department could manage to take care of the business resulting.

As the State Department is now being bombarded by many nations with requests for relief because through lack of protection the designs of foreign manufacturers are being pirated wholesale here, the influence of the State Department could justly be expected to be on the side of our movement.

VIVIAN BURNETT,
Editor Lace and Embroidery Review.
New York, May 10, 1913.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

Unsettled Conditions in Europe Urged to Justify Postponement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President in his message on the tariff said: "* * * The object of tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world." This is the principle of justice claiming that in the strife for commercial supremacy every party engaged shall be given an equal chance.

The Underwood bill, while it keeps solemn faith with the pledge of a downward revision, deviates from the application of the principle set forth in the cited part of the Presidential message. Under the provisions of this bill and in the present state of world affairs, American business, just recovering from the depression that ensued the panic of 1907, will be confronted with commercial conditions of European countries deranged by the scare of impending war. In times of duress supply and demand became properly balanced to each other in the United States, and new enterprises are laid out with sobered and gathered wits. Conversely, over there, in the mere fright of a probable international conflagration, products will be dumped on the market at the desperate prices of forced haste.

The consequences clearly in sight are that American invested capital will be balked of its earnings until conditions settle here as well as in other countries, thus causing financial loss, but, moreover, it may spell disaster, if employed labor, deprived of the means of subsistence, will have to suffer anew the brunt of economic adversity.

A. KUFFLER.
Uniontown, Penn., May 6, 1913.

Chocolate Not Harmful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of amusement the letter headed "Is Chocolate Harmful?" and signed "Three Chocolate Fiends."

Chocolate and cocoa have been in use for centuries, and the extent of its usage has constantly increased. It is consumed by a large percentage of people, and is recommended by most physicians. It is considered highly nourishing and therefore cannot shorten life, but should, on the other hand, prolong it. A well-nourished body means also a better complexion, and as what nourishes the body must necessarily feed and improve the blood, the statement that the use of chocolate turns the blood to water is ridiculous and not founded on fact.

Overindulgence in anything is bad, whether it be meat, bread or chocolate. A moderate, well-balanced diet is essential to the well-being of the body. While I believe that too much chocolate should not be consumed, it is only for the reason that by overeating it might create a disorder of the stomach, the same as would happen with any other food.

SIG FIEUX.
New York, May 8, 1913.

THE LOST ONE.

"Why sit you by the fire, Mona?
The moon upon the hill
Among the clouds hath quenched her light
And the sea's wild breast is still."

"There moves no cloud across high heaven
Can hide my sin from me,
And a tempest fell my soul wears
More dread than a storm at sea."

"Why crouch you still above the fire?
The wind hath called thy name,
Pale Mona in the dark night
Beside the sullen flame."

"Oh! fiercer than the fierce wind
Is the storm beyond control,
That fans the smoldering embers
In the chamber of my soul."

MARY McMULLEN.

JAPAN'S GIRL ARTIST BEGAN PAINTING AT 6

Wakana Utagawa, Here on a Visit, Smiles at Western Imitations of Japanese Art.

SHE CALLS THEM EURASIAN

Meaning Wrong Ideas of Her Country Born in the Minds of Europeans—May Exhibit Here.

Wakana Utagawa, the young Japanese woman artist whose genius was proclaimed by the late William T. Stead and by Arthur Morrison, an expert on the Oriental arts, has come to New York from Europe and is staying at the Hotel Astor. She may exhibit her works here as she did in Europe.

Miss Utagawa is only 22 years old and her genius is inherited. Toyoharu Utagawa, one of Japan's great artists, who died about 150 years ago, was her ancestor six generations back. The Utagawa family has produced a great painter in every generation since the famous Toyoharu, but Wakana Utagawa is the first girl in the family to show ability of high order. She has a brother who is a student of the European school of paintings, and a sister who is not much interested in fine arts.

It was when she was 6 years old that Miss Utagawa's drawings first attracted attention. Without finishing her high school education she entered the Tokio Academy of Fine Arts, when she was 14 years old and during her four years at the academy she was known as "the baby student."

"Though paintings are paintings the world over," said Miss Utagawa, "there are some striking differences between the European and the Japanese arts. One of them is that the European paintings are realistic, while the Japanese paintings are impressionistic. We Japanese painters don't pay so much attention to models as Europeans do.

"We try to paint what we have in our mind through the medium of the colors and lines. This is why the Western painters find the Japanese paintings so very difficult to imitate until they thoroughly understand Japanese sentiment. Especially is the school to which I belong—the Ukiyoye—know in Western countries as the Japanese School of Color Prints—extremely difficult to Westerners, because we paint the Japanese custom more than anything else.

"When I was in Europe many artists asked me to teach the principles of the Ukiyoye. I taught them. They understood the theory all right, but none of them could succeed in painting a real Japanese picture, because none could understand our sentiment and mode of thinking. One of them wisely said to me that it was impossible for him to succeed in painting a real Japanese picture without living a real Japanese life for some time.

"The Japanese men and women painted by Western artists look very funny to us. You can never find such queer-looking creatures in Japan. You might call them Eurasians, because they are the ideas of Japan born in the Western mind; but even Eurasians don't look so strange as those queer men and women painted by the Western artists as Japanese. In the first place, the nose looks very queer. It is neither European nor Japanese. The eyes are even more funny. The difference between European and Japanese eyes is too much exaggerated. If I were a Western artist I might try to paint the Japanese people, but I certainly would not care to exhibit the paintings.

"The Japanese people are not mysterious. If you live among them and have some sympathy with them you will understand them without much difficulty. And after you understand them you can paint them just the same as a Japanese painter does.

"Do I ignore models? Not entirely. I think I pay more attention to models than my ancestors did. The modern tendency in Japan is not to ignore models, whereas the European tendency is to pay more attention to impression than before. We of the Ukiyoye School paint much of the ancient Japanese. When I paint a woman I sometimes ask my mother or my sister to pose for me. Then I watch the kimonos and every movement very carefully, but I produce the woman's face mostly from imagination. As I cannot ask them often, I have learned to pose for myself. It is an easy, simple matter, accomplished by the use of a mirror.

"I noted while abroad a very interesting fact of which I did not dream when I was in Japan. If you watch Japanese children drawing pictures, you will notice that they make pictures with lines first and paint afterward. But the children in the Western countries paint directly with colors, and they even seem to have some idea of shade, while they almost entirely ignore the lines. This fact indicates that the European children are realistic, while the Japanese are impressionistic. Though the European and Japanese arts are being influenced by and becoming more similar to each other, the Japanese will be masters of the lines and the Europeans the masters of the realistic school of painting in the future as in the past."

Talking about European women, Miss Utagawa said that Italian women were the most beautiful. Asked if she liked the Italian women because her own countrywomen looked more like Italians than any other nationality, she said that was not the reason.

"Italian women, it seems to me, have deeper feelings than women belonging to any other nationality," she said, "and their feelings are shown in their faces. I think their feelings beautify their faces. The French women—I mean the women of Paris—are very carefully dressed, and some of them have good taste of color, too, but they paint their faces too much. When women paint their faces too much they don't look natural and lose beauty. I admire English women. They do not dress gorgeously but sensibly and gracefully.

"My opinion about American women? I have not been in this country long enough to form one. But if I can judge them by my American lady friends, I should say that the American women are very independent and pleasing in their personality."

Miss Utagawa is not a suffragist. She does not think there will be a strong suffrage movement in Japan, at least not in the near future. Japanese women are, according to her, absorbing Western ideas, and the rising tide of suffrage in America and Europe is not unknown to them, but they are more interested in the home than in politics.

Miss Utagawa and the late William T. Stead were great friends, and when she was in London they met

CHILDREN'S DRAMA PRAISED ON STAGE

Dialogue Used to Explain Its Purposes and Advantages in Education.

PLAYS PUT ABOVE BOOKS

Audience Is Told That Girls Learn Not to Paint by Theatricals and Boys Get a Truer View of Life.

Grown-ups participated with little ones in an open meeting yesterday in the Harris Theatre, on West Forty-second Street, to further the cause of the Children's Educational Theatre, for which a quarter of the $250,000 needed to establish it has been obtained. A feature of the dramatic and musical programme was a dialogue staged by Mary Shaw and Miss Hertz. In the course of it Miss Shaw said that young girls with a stage training learned among other things not to paint and powder or dress in a manner inconsistent with private life when they are away from the footlights, and boys obtained a truer view of life through a stage education.

The use of the theatre was provided by Mrs. Henry B. Harris, and children were in charge for the day. It was filled to its capacity with an enthusiastic audience. Edith Mendel, 9 years of age, who is President of the Children's League, which conducted the meeting, told of the requirements of the proposed institution, and David Obermeyer described the start of the project eight years ago. Miss Eleanor Gates, author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" and other successful plays, described a play as a bit of life seen through the window of a proscenium arch.

"It is obviously important that the right kind of plays should be presented on the stage," she said, "because you are not the same after leaving a theatre as before you witnessed the play. The theatre can be a path to shorten the way through the fields of education. I would approve of a theatre fund for use in the schools. When children have advanced in their studies to the reading of Shakespeare and other dramatic authors, they should not open a book until they have seen the play. Each character should be made a living character and not something on a page of black and white.

"A theatre fund in schools might enable the employment of Julia Marlowe and other interpreters to make Shakespeare's and other characters real to the children. It will also be a great advantage to have something of opera and symphony a part of the school curriculum. Children are now getting too much that is not essential in their education. It is a wonderful thing, this educational phase of the theatre. Eliminate the bad plays and give us more that teach their lessons of courage, sympathy and an insight into the lives of admirable people. The theatre stimulates the child's imagination. We need children who do not think like their parents. When you find a child, so much like its mother, you often find a stupid child. An educational theatre would help the moral and spiritual advancement of children."

A stage dialogue introduced Miss Hertz, who is head of the educational theatre movement, as a hostess receiving a caller, Miss Shaw. The latter asked if there was really any need for an organization such as a children's educational theatre. Miss Hertz replied that a child's hand is trained and the brain developed, but it is left to accident to develop the individual imagination of young people.

"If children were trained on the stage, would they not adopt it as a life profession?" Miss Shaw asked.

"We have had 400 performances of twelve plays in the past eight years," Miss Hertz replied. "About 1,800 children have taken part, and of this number, one, a girl, adopted a professional career. This work keeps young people off the stage in later years. The hard work necessary removes the glamor of the calling, and most of the children eventually learn that they do not possess the qualifications for a successful stage career. The marvellous discipline of life is taught by the stage, the demands of time and the responsibility of one to another. The stage must necessarily influence children in their relations with the real world. They obtain a greater, better knowledge of their place and are benefited by the socializing influence of the theatre."

"Girls are taught to 'make-up' on the stage, and continue the use of paint and powder off the stage, do they not?" I asked. The effect is to the contrary. They learn to reason that artificial effects are necessary only because of the cross-lights of the theatre and that the face is more lovely when unpainted and unpowdered in natural lights. Girls soon learn that the time clothes and high characters which they simulate behind the footlights are desirable solely if they are real. Girls quickly come to learn to dress and act more suitably to their own lives. Children never lose the effect created by good deeds which they witness on the stage."

Miss Shaw called attention to the fact that the Children's Educational Theatre had received a charter from the Board of Regents at Albany as a regularly organized educational institution.

Curtis Burnley gave some delightful impersonations of child life, and there were dances by Miss Edith Butts, Miss Florence Wilme Winn, and Virginia Mayer.

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BABY CONTESTS GROWING.

Milk Committee Helps Get Them Started All Over the Country.

Twenty-two applications for entries in the "Better Babies" contests, held at the Lenox Hill Settlement House under the direction of the Committee for the Reduction of Infant Mortality of the New York Milk Committee, have been received from twenty-two cities in various parts of the United States in the last ten days.

"The proposal of the committee," said Garret Smith, Secretary of the committee, yesterday, "is that city or State organizations desiring to hold one of these better babies contests under regulations indorsed by this committee, and using the better babies score cards indorsed by us, may have the literature and scoring cards free of cost and can conduct the contest with its indorsement, providing they have sent to the office of the committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, duplicates of the individual score cards made out at these contests.

"The committee will tabulate the results, and it expects by the end of the year to have returns from 100,000 babies. It hopes to have some data with which to establish valuable scientific standards.

"The 'better babies' contest is proving particularly popular at State fairs. Applications for full particulars and records for conducting 'better babies' contests have been received from State fair officials of Washington, Oklahoma, Iowa, Montana, Delaware, Mississippi, and Minnesota.

"Many other organizations which will hold contests in the Milk Committee's series during the year are the Child Welfare Association of New Orleans, Illinois District Fair, the Social Workers' Organizations of Fall River, Mass.; Park University of Worcester, Mass.; the county fair at Betterton, Md.; the annual agricultural fair at Springfield, Vt.; the Forest City Park and Fair Association of Forest City, Iowa; the District Fair at Bakersville, Cal.; Quannapowitt Agricultural Association at Reading, Mass.; the West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Citizens' Organizations at St. Paul, Minn.; the Idaho Inter-Mountain Fair Association, organizations in Erie, Penn., and Easton, Md., and several social service organizations in Chicago.

"In addition to these the committee has received many hundreds of inquiries from individuals from every part of the country."

At the contest just ended at Lenox Hill House, 281 complete records were taken, which will be the first entries in the long series from which the committee hopes to produce its scientific standards.

BIG FAIR AT EMPIRE TRACK.

Old-Fashioned Carnival Planned for August—Night Horse Show.

Arrangements have just been completed for holding an old-fashioned county fair at the Empire City race track in August. The venture will be conducted under the auspices of the Greater New York Fair Association, of which R. M. Williams is the general manager. The Fair Association has obtained a ten-year lease on the race course, and purposes holding yearly events. In a statement issued last night Mr. Williams said:

"Plans for the buildings to be erected at the Empire City race track are now being perfected, and in a few days a large force of workmen will begin the erection of various buildings, which will contain the exhibits of horses, mules, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, products of the field, garden and orchards. Besides, there will be exhibits of machinery of all kinds pertaining to farm work, exhibition and demonstrations of dairy products, industrial exhibits, automobile shows, exhibitions of woman's work, a grand display of manufactured products, children's work, corn club contests, exhibits from schools and colleges—in fact, everything that goes to the making of a great fair and exposition will be taken care of.

"A Grand Circuit meeting will bring together the fastest and best of all trotters and pacers of the country. A big night horse show will be the most elaborate production of its kind ever presented in this country."

AURELIA PHELAN A BRIDE.

Secretly Weds Rawson K. Underhill —Wires News to Her Mother.

Friends of Miss Aurelia Phelan, daughter of Mrs. George W. Phelan, who lives at the Berkley Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and Rawson Kipp Underhill, a stock broker, were surprised yesterday when they heard that the young couple were married on Saturday and had gone to Washington on their wedding trip. Mr. Underhill is 21 years old and his bride 20 years.

Mrs. Phelan objected to marriage at present because of her daughter's youth, and so on Saturday morning Underhill and Miss Phelan decided on a secret wedding. Miss Irene Duffy of 446 West Twenty-fourth Street and George Doubleday, of Jersey City, friends of the couple, consented to act as witnesses, and the ceremony was performed in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament by Father Taylor. The wedding party went to the Hotel Astor for breakfast, and then Mr. and Mrs. Underhill left for the South.

While all this was going on Mrs. Phelan was preparing to move to her Summer home at Garden City, L. I., and she first heard of the marriage when she received a telegram from her daughter. She forgave the young people, and Mr. Underhill is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill of 305 West Seventy-sixth Street. He met Miss Phelan a year ago, when she made her début in society.

AGASSIZ TO WED AFTER ALL.

Renewal of Engagement to Miss Maynes Follows Cancellation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—For the second time it is announced that Maximilian Agassiz, grandson of Prof. Louis Agassiz, is to marry Miss Laura M. Maynes of Newton. The engagement was first announced on April 6. The wedding was set for May 1. Mr. Agassiz said later at Newport that the engagement had been canceled "by mutual consent." Now friends of both say that the pair again have become engaged and will be married at an early date.

Both Mr. Agassiz and Miss Maynes refuse to discuss the matter, but will not deny that the engagement has been renewed.

Miss Lillian Tarler Engaged.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 11.—The engagement is announced of Archibald Cowan Macbain, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Macbain of Helensburgh, Scotland, and Miss Lillian Tarler, daughter of George A. Tarler of New York.

Miss Isabelle Deshon Weds.

Miss Isabelle E. Deshon, only daughter of Charles E. Desnon, an attorney, of 258 Broadway, for many years associated with the late William H. Field in the law firm of Field & Deshon, was married on Saturday to Loyall A. Williamson, a young attorney, son of the late Dr. Daniel Williamson of Ridgewood, N. J. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father, in Ridgewood, by the Rev. Philip C. Pearson. Miss Deshon is a graduate of Stevens Institute, in Hoboken. The young couple had known each other for a long time.

Straus Tablet from Macy Employes.

To show their reverence for Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, who were among victims of the Titanic disaster, the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. have raised a fund for the erection of a Straus memorial tablet. The work is now completed, and it is expected that the tablet will be unveiled on or about May 30. The tablet is of bronze, bears the heads of both Mr. and Mrs. Straus, and will be placed at the employes' entrance to the store.

AMUSEMENT PARKS TO OPEN THIS WEEK

Coney Island Starts Its Season on Thursday with Spring Floral Carnival.

STEEPLECHASE UNDER WAY

New Spectacle, "Fire and Sword," at Luna Park—Mayor Strolls Along Surf Avenue.

By the end of the week New Yorkers will find the amusement park season in full swing, most of the managers of large outdoor entertainment places having announced their intention of throwing open the gates. The sounds of hammering and the smell of paint will give way to feminine shrieks and the odor of roasted corn and hot frankfurters.

George C. Tilyou's Steeplechase Park at Coney Island started the ball rolling by opening its season yesterday. The fair weather brought 75,000 persons to Coney, and Steeplechase got its share of the visitors. Those who passed through the turnstiles found a number of new attractions prepared for the sixteenth season of the resort. The stage in the pavilion has been remodeled and now accommodates 500 persons.

The entrance in Surf Avenue has been rebuilt, as has that at the Bowery. An innovation is a line of cars from Surf Avenue to Steeplechase Pier and the beach. An arcade runs the full distance from Surf Avenue to the sea and on top of this are the tracks. The outdoor swimming pool is also retained.

Mayor Gaynor paid a visit to Coney in the afternoon. He motored from St. James and stopped at the Prospect Park Police Station. Bicycle policeman James McNamara was detailed as an escort. It was just 2 o'clock when they arrived at the end of Ocean Boulevard, and there the Mayor jumped out of his automobile. Accompanied by McNamara, who was in uniform, he walked a mile up Surf Avenue to West Twentieth Street. Several passers by who recognized the Mayor called a greeting, and he nodded his head in recognition. He returned by way of the Bowery. He remained at the island for just an hour.

Those who went to the island yesterday wearing Summer clothes soon deserted the streets, and the restaurants did a thriving business. Hundreds in the crowd brought overcoats along. Fifty extra policemen were recalled under Capt. Thomas Murphy to keep order but their services were not required. Up to a late hour last night not an arrest was made.

The New Brighton Theatre also opens for the season to-day at Brighton Beach. The opening bill is headed by Bert French and Alice Els in "The Dance of Fortune," and other acts include Maurice Levi with his "Invisible Band," Gertrude Barnes in a repertoire of songs, Charles and Fanny Van in "From Stage Carpenter to Actor," O'Brien and Havel in "Monday," Frank Mullane in a monologue, and O. Duncan in the triloquism, Chester's "Canines de Luxe," and Bell and Caron in an acrobatic novelty.

Fred Thompson will open Luna Park on Wednesday for its tenth season. Many changes have been made in the arrangements of the resort and new features added. Chief among the new features is a spectacle called "Fire and Sword," which shows the destruction of a Turkish city in the war of the Balkan allies on the Ottoman Empire. It occupies a site at the northwestern corner of the park. Other features announced are "Crazy Town," "Tornado and Flood," a reproduction of the Omaha and Dayton disasters; "Fairyland," a scenic ride; an exhibition by diving girls, "The Flyers, and "The Whirling Waves," two new mechanical rides, and "The Bridge of Laughs," and other novelties, including a ride on hand-cars.

On Thursday Coney will officially open its season with a Spring Floral Carnival, which will be for the opening what the Mardi Gras is for the closing of the season. There will be nightly parades and festivals intended to emphasize the fact that Coney Island is ready in every particular to begin its annual task of amusing New York's pleasure-seekers.

Brighton Beach is also getting into line. Although the formal opening date of many of the attractions is set for Decoration Day, most of them will be doing business before that time. On Saturday the Giant Safety Coaster and the Fred Ice Skating Rink will open. For the latter a new floor has been laid and a new skating outfit been installed.

Palisades Park, across the Hudson opposite 130th Street, will inaugurate its seventh season under the Schenck Brothers' management on Saturday night. The biggest novelty this year will be a large swimming pool where moonlight bathing will be indulged in. Frank Goodale and his dirigibles will also be on hand to provide thrills, and a new motordrome where three motor cycle riders will give exhibitions of fast riding is another feature. In the rustic theatre vaudeville performances will be given, and there are free band concerts every afternoon and evening. The usual number of smaller amusement devices are provided for the season.

OBSERVE MOTHERS' DAY.

White Flowers Are Worn by President Wilson and the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mothers' Day was generally observed in the capital to-day. President Wilson, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, and thousands of Washingtonians wore white carnations and attended church services, where "Motherhood" was the theme of the sermons.

The President and members of his family attended services at Central Presbyterian Church this morning, and each of them wore the carnation, the recognized emblem of Mothers' Day.

Amateurs at Aerial Theatre.

The Ethical Dramatic Group, an amateur organization, will present an original drama by one of its members on Wednesday evening at the Aerial Theatre, on the roof of the New Amsterdam. The play is "The Battlefield," by Philip Moeller. Among those who will take part are the Misses Josephine A. Meyer, Lillie Stein, Evelyn Gomtrecht, Stella Bloch, Mrs. Susan Ernst, Mrs. Florence Ehrenreich, and Messrs. Edward Goodman, Benjamin F. Levin, Arthur S. Levy, Bertram Brownold, Robert J. Alexander, and B. Russell Herts.

Theatre Federation to Meet.

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Marseille on May 19. At 7:45 o'clock there will be an entertainment. This will be followed at 9 o'clock by a business meeting, at which new Directors will be elected and other business transacted. These two features are open only to members. Following them there will be a dance for members and guests.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Following the engagement of "The Whip" at the Manhattan Opera House, which ends on Saturday, a stock company will have the theatre, opening on Monday with "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

The benefit for the White Rats, the vaudeville actors' association, will take place at Weber & Fields's Forty-fourth Street Theatre on June 1.

Edward Mackay of "The Five Frankforters" has published the latest book of his father, F. F. Mackay, called "The Art of Acting," which will be issued in a few days.

Several Judges and the Grand Jury of Essex County, N. J., will attend Robert Hilliard's performance of "The Argyle Case" at the Criterion Theatre to-night.

William Hammerstein has engaged Loney Haskell, a vaudeville actor, to be the lecturer and announcer at the Victoria roof garden when it opens for the season.

There was a private invitation performance of "The Suttee," a new drama by Guy Bolton, at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night.

DEFENDS YALE SOCIETIES.

Joseph Medill Patterson Says Students Love Their University.

Yale's secret societies, which are under fire just now, are spiritually akin to the social system of the age of chivalry, according to Joseph Medill Patterson of Chicago, and what he says is particularly timely, in view of the open attack by almost the entire sophomore class on Skull and Bones, Scroll and Keys, and Wolf's Head, the three senior secret societies, and the fact that Tap Day is only a few days off.

Mr. Patterson, who was graduated from Yale in 1901 and is a member of Keys, was hard at work on a new play at his room in the Hotel Wolcott when he was asked to give his views on the Yale societies.

"This craze for secrecy corresponds very much to the same yearning which marked the age of heraldry," he said. "I believe that this craze for secrecy and secret societies is like the passion for various secret organizations in chivalry. The boys have the same pronounced, exaggerated sense of honor, and their love for Yale is like the love of a knight for his King or lady. And there is, too, the same love for violent sports. What is more like a tourney in spirit than a championship football game? Men will kill themselves rowing for an ideal just as the fellows in the age of chivalry were willing to die for their ideal.

"I am not in touch with the present anti-secret society movement at Yale, but it looks as if the sophomore class was deliberately trying to abolish all the romance and glamour of Tap Day. I should call the determined stand of the sophomore class on the senior society question a modern materialistic movement; it certainly is right in line with the leveling tendencies of the age. One rather laments the passing of the picturesque at Yale, you know, just as one laments the passing of the high hat.

"I suppose the attack of the sophomores on the senior societies is very much like the agitation against the sophomore societies in my day, which split the college into hostile factions of ins and outs, and has been forever embalmed by Owen Johnson in his book, 'Stover at Yale.' I was a member of one of the old sophomore societies the year before they were abolished, and I remember that as a result of the continued agitation we appointed a committee to formulate reforms. The committee decided to offer concessions which it was hoped would satisfy the militant outsiders, but the members themselves refused to abide by the recommendations of their reform committees.

"Yes, I'm writing a play—another one," he laughed, when asked about the reams of manuscript on the table before him. "I caught the play virus or bug, however you choose to call it, some five or six years ago, and you know when you once get it you never recover. There's no anti-playwriting serum on the market to cure that disease. If some doctor would only come along with a serum for injecting wouldbe playwrights, he would be the greatest benefactor of the age.

"If you ever see the curtain really go up on one of your plays, its all off with you. You're doomed for life. You'll keep on writing plays for the rest of your existence on earth—and maybe afterward—whether you ever get another one produced or not. It's a gambling game. It's just like owning a race horse and entering him in the Suburban. You get the best jockey you can and then root for him."

Mr. Patterson declined to make known the title of his latest venture or even its plot, but said it was about, hoping by so doing to change his luck.

"The last time I told all about my play 'Rebellion' in advance," he laughed, "and it lasted just two weeks. The 'Rebellion' was squelched by New York in record time. This time I'm going to preserve a masterful silence, and perhaps my luck will change. It won't take much more to make me carry a rabbit's foot in my pocket, or some equally potent charm." Mr. Patterson is the author of "A Little Brother of the Rich," "Dope," and "The Fourth Estate," in addition to "Rebellion."

LUNCH ON SUBWAY TRAIN.

Farmer from Chester Thinks New Yorkers Queer Folks to Notice It.

When a tall, raw-boned man, wearing cowhide boots and carrying in his hand a small wicker hamper, boarded a Bronx Park Subway express at Ninety-sixth Street on Saturday afternoon passengers in the car regarded him curiously. After he had squeezed himself into a seat between two stout women he gave the hamper an affectionate look, and then drew from its interior a napkin which he placed carefully across his right knee. The passengers waited expectantly, and when a moment later he brought to view a sandwich there came a little gasp of astonishment from the women and a sound of suppressed laughter.

The lone picnicker, however, on the Subway showed neither by look nor action that he was conscious of the mirth he was causing. He disposed of three good-sized sandwiches, and then proceeded to put away three hard-boiled eggs, which, after sprinkling with salt, he ate with evident relish. He washed these down with a bottle of cold tea, and finished his repast with a banana. He seemed doubtful what to do with the skin. When he attempted unsuccessfully to open a window in the car several youths jeered rudely. He next attempted to dispose of the skin by putting it beneath the seat, but, finding no place there, he ended up by putting it in the hamper.

As he was leaving the train at the Bronx Park Station he was approached by a reporter. "I'm a farmer," he said. "I got a two-hundred-acre farm near Chester, Penn., and I'm visiting my married daughter here. Things have changed since I was in the city twenty years ago. I heard tell a lot about your fine Zoo, and, being fond of animals and the like, I thought I'd like to visit it. Annie told me I couldn't get anything fit to eat out there, so she put me up a lunch. I got hungry on the train, and thought I could save time by eating before I got to the Zoo. I often eat on the cars between Chesnals and Philadelphia without causing any excitement, but these New Yorkers are queer folks. They acted as if they had never seen a man eat lunch on a train before, but they didn't disturb me none.

When he was asked his name he replied: "I'll not tell you 'cause you might put it in the paper, but I'll tell you one thing—I'm pretty well known about Chester."

IMPORTER EXPIRES AT MASS.

Terence Larkin Dies While Priest Administers the Last Rites.

Terence Larkin, an importer of hat trimmings of 119 West 129th Street was taken ill while attending mass at the Church of St. Aloysius in West 132d Street yesterday morning and died before the arrival of a doctor.

Mr. Larkin, who was 60 years old, was carried into the Rectory when he collapsed, and Dr. Vernon A. Clark, of 240 West 132d Street was called. While Father Larkin, one of the parish priests, who is not a relative of the dead man, was administering the last rites, Mr. Larkin expired.

Bronx Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

The Y. M. C. A. in the Bronx began its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration yesterday afternoon. There was a meeting in the Prospect Avenue Methodist Church, which was attended by representatives from almost all the churches of the Bronx, and by many association workers and supporters in Manhattan. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn. To-night there will be a dinner, every plate at which is engaged, when District Attorney Whitman, Borough President Miller, and others will be heard.

Apoplexy Kills Vaudeville Performer

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Phil Staats, a vaudeville performer, famous for his great size, fell dead from apoplexy at a hotel here to-day. His home was in New York City.

GARDEN "POP" CONCERTS.

First of Series to be Given Next Sunday Night.

The first of a series of Sunday night concerts at popular price will be given at Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening by a large orchestra conducted by David Mannes. Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, will be the soloist. The prices for this concert will range from 15 cents to $1.

The programme will include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and the third "Leonore" overture, Wagner's "Rienzi" overture, the introduction to the third act and the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," the fire music and the ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walkure," the procession of the Knights of the Holy Grail from "Parsifal," and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

Mme. Culp will sing Beethoven's "Adelaide," Schubert's "Ave Maria," Liszt's "Angiolin dal biondo crin," Lully's "Bois Epais," a Welsh song arranged by Beethoven, Reichardt's "Phyllis und die Mutter," and Catherine van Rennes's "Wiegenliedje." Coenrad von Bos will play her accompaniments.

CHICAGO'S OPERA PLANS.

Dalmores to Make Twenty-five Appearances—Directors to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A general meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, to be held at the Union League Club to-morrow, was called by the Executive Committee to-day. After the session a public announcement is promised of the result of the recent conference between a representative of the company and Otto Kahn of New York. It is believed that the list of artists for the season, as well as the repertoire, has been decided upon.

Although the report is not officially confirmed, it is known that Andreas Dippel's contract with Titta Ruffo has been taken over. Charles Dalmores, the French tenor, will make twenty-five appearances, and Julia Clausser, the Swedish singer, has been engaged for the entire season. Carolina White and Jenny Dufau have also been engaged.

Though the contracts have not yet been signed, others, it is reported, who will appear are George Hamlin, Francesco Daddi, Armande Crabbé, and Clarence Whitehill.

Among those who attended the meeting of the Executive Committee were Harold F. McCormick, Charles G. Dawes, La Verne W. Noyes, and John C. Shaffer.

BUNTY ON HER HONEYMOON.

Molly Pearson Married E. D. Holes Before Sailing for England.

Molly Pearson, the English actress, who played the rôle of Bunty in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," sailed for Southampton via the West Indies on Saturday by the Royal Mail steam packet Magdalena. Before departing she omitted to tell her friends in New York that it was her wedding trip, as she had been married to Ethelbert D. Holes, who played the part of Bunty's father in the play. The first news of the marriage was received yesterday in a brief message to William A. Brady, which read:

Good-bye, and many good wishes.
Mrs. ETHELBERT HOLES.
(nee MOLLY PEARSON.)

There was no word as to where or when the ceremony took place. The actress made her first appearance in this country with Forbes Robertson in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in a minor rôle. She played Bunty on tour the whole of the present season, and closed in Pittsburgh last week.

Obituary Notes.

SUSAN B. SPIER, for many years head of a private school in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 1,522 Atlantic Avenue, at the age of 83 years.

VIRGINIA B. CATLIN, wife of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, died on Friday at her Summer home, Meadowfield, Easton, Md., at the age of 64 years. Mrs. Catlin was born in Buffalo, the daughter of the late Henry Bacon.

AUBREY BENNET, a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Club, died on Friday of the age of 58 years. For a number of years he was a member of the Cotton Exchange and the Coffee Exchange. Since his retirement he had lived at Woodcliff, N. J.

The Rev. DAVID B. JUTTEN, acting pastor of Dorchester Temple, is dead at his home in Dorchester, Mass. From 1879 to 1883 he was pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church of this city, and for sixteen years he was pastor of the Baptist Temple in Fall River, Mass.

EMIL VOGT, who for three years was employed in the Finance Department and was formerly a note teller in the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 851 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

HARRY B. HARLEY, President and Treasurer of the Barnaby Manufacturing Company, died on Saturday at his home in Fall River, Mass., at the age of 36 years. He was the son of James B. Harley, for many years general manager of the American Print Works.

HENRIETTA CALAHAN, widow of Edward Calahan, one of the organizers of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the American District Telegraph Company, died on Saturday at her home, 215 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

EMIL DEERING, a retired builder, is dead at his home, 189 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 64 years.

Capt. THOMAS POPPIANO, a veteran of the Italian-Austrian war of 1866, is dead at his home, 65 Grand Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 70 years. At one time he was proprietor of a hotel in this city.

ROBERT A. LIVINGSTON, senior member of the law firm of Livingston & Olcott, 4 Warren Street, is dead at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1882 to 1885.

JOHN LOWE, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Friday at his home, 1,000 Amsterdam Avenue, at the age of 74 years. He was for many years a member of the firm of Satterlee, Gates & Co. He had been connected recently with the firm of Flattau & Co.

LUCY FOXHALL, wife of George S. Foxhall, the author, died on Saturday of heart disease. Her home was at Brookside Place, New Rochelle.

Dr. RICHARD F. MURPHY, a specialist in diseases of the nose and throat, died of apoplexy Saturday at his home, 151 East Eighty-third Street, at the age of 50 years. He was born in Connecticut and was graduated from New York University in 1888.

WALTER H. GRAEF, born in Hagen, Prussia, died suddenly in Paterson, N. J., on Saturday. For many years he was President of the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Company of New York and Paterson, N. J.

WILLIAM J. WELLS, 61 years old, in the real estate business at 191 Ninth Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, from Bright's disease. He was the son of the late James N. Wells. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

WILLIAM H. CASE, 53 years old, associated with the real estate firm of Joseph P. Day at 31 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 507 West 111th Street, from heart disease.

ALMIRA LA DUC COMFORT, wife of Walter R. Comfort, President of the Reid Ice Cream Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, from kidney trouble, after an illness of three months.

ELIZABETH WENDELL TEN EYCK, 93 years old, widow of Harry Ten Eyck, died yesterday at her home, Lakewood, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mrs. CAROLINE WOOD, one of the oldest residents of Montclair, died yesterday at the home of her grandson, A. W. Sexton, Jr., 11 Fairfield Street. Mrs. Wood was born in Staten Island on Dec. 16, 1818, and was the widow of Abram Cole Wood.

ALEXANDER C. DRAGAW, for twenty years a marine engineer in the service of the West Shore Railroad, died on Saturday at his home in Ridgefield Park, N. J., after a long illness. He was 50 years old, and leaves a widow.

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MOTHERS PRAISED IN MANY CHURCHES

She Who Has Suffered and Endured Knows How to Console, Says the Rev. Dr. Reisner.

WHITE CARNATIONS WORN

Official Flower of Mothers' Day Everywhere in Evidence—Some Warnings to Women.

Mothers were made the subject of sermons in many of the city churches yesterday, and as a tribute to mothers, most of the communicants wore white carnations, the official flower of Mothers' Day.

The Rev Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, in West 104th Street, taking his text from John, xix., 25, "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother," said the mother was ready to help her children as no one else could. She had endured and suffered, and knew how to console.

"The women of this day should be careful lest they lose the power of motherhood," he said. "Motherhood is the school of the true woman. This is their greatest power, though some are so eager to get the ballot and political equality and some spend so much time in social life they forget that which is best. The mother who spends six years with her children will know far more than the woman who neglects her duty in that way for social and political matters."

The Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, took his text last night from the Songs of Solomon, iii., 11: "Behold Solomon with the crown wherewith his mother crowned him."

"The most beautiful and poetical text in all Scripture," he said. "The mother who is faithful to the child will never be forgotten when honors come to her children. Every great man remembers his mother. That is true from the time of Roman Emperor Elagabalus, who erected the temple to his mother, Julia, at Baalbeck, Syria, in A. D. 218, which is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

"We may challenge some mothers of New York because of their neglect of their children. I am sometimes astonished at the way children are allowed to grow up; to grow up in the streets, as it were. When the mother is faithful to the child the child will give honor to the mother."

Dr. Kelgwin read this proclamation to his congregation, issued by Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, requesting the general observance there yesterday of Mothers' Day in the churches and by the people:

To dedicate one day of the year to the honor of the mother, to surrender a few hours of that day for the contemplation of what we owe to motherhood bespeaks a citizenship worthy our highest privileges and gives promise for a greater future for our Nation. Believing that this reflects the views of all citizens, I request that Sunday, May 11, be observed as Mothers' Day, and that every citizen review old memories and renew old pledges made to mother.

At the morning service in the John Street Methodist Church the Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Streeter's text was: Proverbs, xxxi., 28th verse: "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." This proverb, he said, could not be improved upon by modern mothers; there could be no better model, and some modern mothers who were not keeping within the true ideals of the ancient Hebrew life would do well to heed it, he said.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, pastor of the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, preached on mothers last night, and mothers were subjects of sermons by the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan in the Broadway Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Charles W. Welch in the First Union Presbyterian Church in the morning.

STORE WINDOWS SMASHED.

Policeman Captures Man He Says Was Reaching for Jewels.

After a chase down Broadway for two blocks, a man who the police allege threw a stone through the plate glass window of Carey's jewelry store at 1,483 Broadway was dragged from a street car and placed under arrest yesterday. The man, who says he is Owen Franklin, 22 years old, a tailor, of 262 East Fifty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The police say they found opium in his possession and a charge was made against him on that score.

Sergt. Jepson says he saw Franklin hurl a rock through the window of the jewelry store. Then, according to Jepson, Franklin thrust his hand through the broken window, but before he could take anything he saw the policeman and withdrew his hand, cutting it on the broken glass.

He fled south, followed by Jepson. A southbound car was going along, and Jepson says the man jumped on it. Jepson blew his whistle, and two blocks below a policeman stopped the car. Jepson jumped aboard and dragged the man off.

About two hours before Franklin's arrest, it had been discovered that window in the optical store of E. B. Mayrowitz at 235 Fifth Avenue had been broken. An expensive camera was found in the street nearby, which the police say was part of the loot from the window display. The store was closed for the day and the police could not learn how much stuff had been stolen or whether Franklin had had a hand in it.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOLDSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Goldstein, nee Hannah Adus, of 1,403 Bryant Av., on Friday, May 9, 1913, a daughter.

WAXMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Waxman of 931 Fox St., Bronx, on May 11, 1913, a son.

AVEDON.—May 4, 600 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Avedon, a daughter.

BARUCH.—May 7, 901 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Baruch, a daughter.

BRILL.—May 8, 8:30 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Brill, a daughter.

COHEN.—May 8, 967 Putnam Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohen, a son.

JOSEPHIE.—May 8, 127 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Josephie, a daughter.

RODMAN.—May 8, 575 West 172d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rodman, a son.

SILVERSTEIN.—May 6, 1,950 Washington Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Silverstein, a son.

Engaged.

AARON—COHN.—Minerva Cohn to Isidor C. Aaron.

BERNSTEIN—JOSEPH.—Gertrude Joseph to Benjamin Bernstein.

BRAND—KASS.—Dorothy Kass to Joseph Brand.

COHEN—BERNSTEIN.—Anna Bernstein to Harry Z. Cohen.

FREEDMAN — ROSENBLUM. — Frances Rosenblum to Louis Freedman of Detroit, Mich.

FRIEDLANDER — BORGOS.—Helen H. Borgos to David W. Friedlander.

GALLER—ROTH.—Ethel Roth to Sigmund Gabler.

GILBERT—CHARLES.—Frances Charles to Samuel C. Gilbert.

GOLDBERG—CHARWAT.—Olga Charwat to Gustav Goldberg.

GOLDMAN — BERNSTEIN.—Florence Bernstein to Joseph Goldman.

GUSKY—SOBEL.—Sophie Sobel to Abe Gusky.

ISRAEL—MOCREY.—Dorothy Mocrey to Carl Israel.

JACOBS—SHEELINE.—Lillian Sheeline to Milton Jacobs.

KRAUS—LOEB.—Clarice Loeb to George Kraus.

KREKER—FREUNDLICH.—Blanche Kreker to Leo H. Freundlich.

LEVINE—ROSENSTEIN.—Viola Rosenstein to Monroe J. Levine.

LEVY—STEINBERG.—Grace M. Steinberg to I. Dorey Levy.

Engaged.

LOWENSTEIN—LOWENBEIN. — Margaret Lowenbein to Sigmund Lowenstein.

PERLIN—MEYER.—Jeannette M. Meyer to Henry I. Perlin.

RITTER—SPERLING.—Clara Sperling to Dr. S. P. Ritter.

ROSENSTEIN—ROSENKRANZ.—Nettie Rosenkranz to Saul Rosenstein.

SENDER — BROWN. — Adele Brown to Charles Sender.

SIEGEL—MILLER.—Edith B. Miller to Benjamin Siegel.

SIMON—ZWIREN.—Bessie Zwiren to Isaac A. Simon.

SMITH—COTT.—Georgina C. Cott to Augustus J. Smith.

STAMM—OPPENHEIMER.—Beatrice A. Oppenheimer to Dr. Camille J. Stamm.

STERNGOLD—RABINER.—Goldie Rabi

DEPRECATES FIGHT ON WELFARE BOARD

Secretary of Citizens' Committee Sees Politics in Opposition to Plan for Vice Control.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE AT STAKE

Attempt Is Being Made to Kill the Measure by Misrepresenting Its Provisions, R. S. Binkerd Says.

Declaring that the Wagner Police bill providing for a Board of Public Welfare has been the subject of continued misrepresentation, Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee appointed at the Cooper Union mass meeting of Aug. 14, 1912, issued this statement last night:

"All the forces of blind conservatism and of inertia are concentrating against the Wagner bill separating the work of vice repression from the police force and creating a Board of Public Welfare. We realize that many conservative citizens who have not keenly studied either the police or vice problem may not be convinced of the desirability of separation on first consideration, but it seems a shame to me that organizations of respectable men more or less consciously oppose any solution, no matter how good, of this perplexing problem, because to attempt such a solution is to minimize what they expect to be a leading and successful issue of the municipal campaign.

"The attempt is being made to form the opinion of this city against this bill by widespread misrepresentation of its provisions. Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss says that this bill will enable the present Mayor to remove from the control of the next administration the most critical portion of the work of the Police Department.

"As a matter of fact, the Board of Public Welfare, if appointed, will be removable by the next Mayor of New York City upon the simple statement of his reasons for taking such action, and an opportunity afforded for public explanation or protest against such action by members of the Board of Public Welfare. In addition, both the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen have the right under it to prefer charges against any or all members of the Board of Public Welfare, which must be publicly heard and determined by the Mayor. These provisions are taken from the report of the Aldermanic inquiry, which proposed to establish precisely such conditions around the office of Police Commissioner.

"The Bureau of Municipal Research maintains that the powers of the financial authorities of the city are impaired. The fact is that the budget for the Board of Public Welfare is placed in the hands of the city authorities like any other part of the budget, and that salaries and grades are to be determined under Section 56 of the Charter like all other salaries and grades.

"The bureau also says that the Board of Public Welfare duplicates the work and expense of the Police Department in the construction and maintenance of station houses. The fact is that the bill provides for the use by the Department of Public Welfare of the existing physical plant of the Police Department; that not a single new station house is contemplated, nor an additional patrol wagon, nor an additional place for the detention of witnesses by the Board of Public Welfare, and that even the property seized by it in the course of its work shall be deposited with the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

"The powers and duties of the Board of Public Welfare have been carefully defined, and a broad power of investigation conferred for the purpose of making possible a continuous scientific study of the whole vice problem.

"We are frank to say that we would gladly have stricken from this bill the provision for recommendation by various organization to the Mayor of fit persons to be appointed such a board. At the same time, we cannot criticise the leaders of the present Legislature for seeking this method of indicating that the appointments were not to be partisan or political. The precedents for such provision have been written upon the statute books of the State, not by the politicians, but by some of the very reformers who now for the first time cease to believe in such a provision. On our recommendation, the number of organizations has been expanded, and includes, among others, the Committee of Fourteen for the Suppression of Raines Law Hotels. As a matter of law, these recommendations cannot limit the appointing powers of the Mayor, and as a matter of fact, they will not so limit him, except where such recommendations are conspicuously fit. A high quality of recommendations will unquestionably make impossible a low quality of appointments."

Mr. Binkerd includes in his statement a copy of a letter received by him from Rabbi Rudolph L. Coffee, a member of the Morals Efficiency Commission of Pittsburgh, in which the writer testifies to the good work accomplished through separating the control of vice from the other functions of the Police Department.

ADVOCATE WELFARE BOARD.

Speakers at East Side Meeting Will Ask Mayor to Sign Bill.

Many men interested in the east side of the city met yesterday afternoon in the Café Boulevard, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, to discuss the bill establishing a Public Welfare Board to handle vice, which is now before Gov. Sulzer. The Mayor will hold a public hearing on the bill to-morrow, and it was to meet the opposition to the measure, which it was said would manifest itself at the hearing, that the meeting was held yesterday.

The speakers included Senator Robert F. Wagner; Alfred S. Smith, Speaker of the Assembly; Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin; Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests; Jacob Neu, Chairman of the State Civil Service Commission; Marcus Braun, John Goldstein, Secretary of the East Side Settlement; Sheriff Julius Harburger, Robert S. Binkerd, Dr. William A. Sirovich, Gustavus A. Rogers, Edward Mandell and Henry Green, Chairman of the American Immigration League. Dr. Sirovich was Chairman of the meeting.

In his address Dr. Sirovich explained the purpose of the meeting and said that previous to, and after, the passage of the bill considerable opposition had sprung up against the bill, but that it had all come from one quarter—what was known as "the reform element."

Mr. Binkerd said that this city had the finest kind of a police force, but that the suppressing of the social evil and gambling was another question. The only way to combat both of these situations, he said, was to isolate them from the Police Department and have a body of men make a study of both, separate from the police. He said he was sure that this body could accomplish more in one year than the police could in thirty.

"The Welfare Board," said Senator Wagner, "will take gambling and vice out of the hands of the police and eliminate graft and corruption, from which we have always suffered, and make New York a clean city, morally as well as physically. The highbrow Fifth Avenue element is not interested in this bill. The social evil does not draw its recruits from the daughters of the rich and the men of wealth are not affected by the gambling evil. The silk stocking element, to a large extent, seems interested in continuing rather than suppressing these evils.

Sheriff Julius Harburger also spoke in favor of the bill, saying that there would be hundreds of empty cells if the bill was signed.

Speaker Smith of the Assembly said: "We don't need reformers. The best policeman in New York is Father Curry. Start something in his parish and see how long you can get away with it. You know, as well as I, that if I had the authority I could go to any Police Captain and say, 'Go out and clean the precinct or I'll clean you out!' They could do it, and they would do it if there was any one they were directly responsible to."

Judge Neu said that the bill provided for just what the city needed—a secret service force.

Mr. Robinson suggested that the same speakers who addressed the gathering yesterday should perform a like service to-morrow at the Mayor's hearing. This was agreed to.

WILL STAND BY SULZER.

East Side Protective Association Indorses Primary Bill.

The Direct Primary bill of Gov. Sulzer was approved with enthusiasm by at least 1,000 citizens at a rally held yesterday afternoon in support of the measure at the headquarters of the East Side Protective Association, 1 Avenue B. The first mention of the Governor's name started applause that lasted long and fairly shook the walls of the hall. Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, was Chairman of the meeting, and made a speech in which he said that the Direct Primary bill would relieve the voters of boss domination. Other speakers were Samuel Goldberg, Abraham Karp, Frederick Weiss, and Lewis Nadel.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting indorsing the bill and pledging the support of the association to the Governor.

FARRELL A STEEL WITNESS.

President to Testify When Hearings Are Resumed To-day.

James A. Farrell will be the first witness called for the defense in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is President, when the hearings are resumed at 71 Broadway this morning. His examination and cross-examination will take several days, and it has not yet been determined who will follow him on the stand, or just when E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board, will testify. It is understood, however, that Judge Gary will be an early witness.

One of the points on which Mr. Farrell will be closely questioned by J. M. Dickinson, representing the Government, will be in regard to the alleged international pool in steel rails. The Government alleges that such a pool exists, and that by means of it the price of rails has been held for more than a dozen years at $28 a ton, while the prices of other steel products have fluctuated frequently.

The agreement alleged by the Government provides that foreign makers will not bring their rails here in competition with the Steel Corporation, which is thus enabled to maintain the $28 price, and that the Steel Corporation will keep out of foreign countries that are producers of steel rails. In countries where rails are not produced, the Government alleges, there is no competition because the business is divided among the members of the pool.

Although the hearings in the suit began a year ago, the Government failed to obtain any testimony showing the existence of such a pool until William Ellis Corey, ex-President of the Steel Corporation, was called to the stand a short time ago. Mr. Corey testified that during his time with the Steel Corporation there was an understanding of this import. He said it was not an agreement, but an understanding, and he was very particular about the distinction.

When he was questioned as to the details of this understanding, and how it was arrived at, Mr. Corey said the man who knew all about it was Mr. Farrell. He was formerly President of the United States Steel Products Company, the export branch of the Steel Corporation, and, according to Mr. Corey, visited Europe and talked with the foreign makers, with the result that the "understanding" came about.

Judge Gary, when his turn comes to testify, will also have statements of Mr. Corey to meet. One of these relates to certain domestic pools which formerly prevailed in the steel industry. The various subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation were members of these pools for several years, but before Mr. Corey took the stand the Government had been unable to get any evidence that their participation was known to the executive officers of the holding company. Officers of the subsidiary companies testified that as soon as Judge Gary learned of the existence of the pools, he ordered them to withdraw at once. They did so, and the pools came to an end.

When Mr. Corey was on the stand he was asked, in regard to one of these pools, if Judge Gary knew of it, and replied that he did. Asked how long Judge Gary had known of it before its dissolution, Mr. Corey said he knew of it all the time. As proof of this he cited a meeting at the Waldorf at which Judge Gary, he said, was present and made a speech. This was a long time before Judge Gary ordered the subsidiaries out of the pools.

Lawyers for the Steel Corporation were much surprised by this testimony and tried to get Mr. Corey to admit that he might be mistaken, but he was entirely clear and positive on the point. He added that Judge Gary had been at other pool meetings, but that the one he had mentioned was the only one of which he could specify the time and place.

TO CHANGE INSURANCE PLAN

Revision Urged by Chief of the Order Brith Abraham.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Delegates representing a large majority of the 386 lodges of the Order Brith Abraham attended the first session of its twenty-first biennial convention here to-day. The convention will be in session until Wednesday.

In his annual report Grand Master Dorf recommended a revision of the endowment system of the order to conform to modern ideas of financing fraternal insurance. He also recommended the abolition of the office of Assistant Grand Secretary and the addition of three members to the Executive Board, namely, a Fourth Deputy Grand Master for Massachusetts, a fifth for Louisiana and other Southern States, and a sixth for California.

Mr. Dorf's message referred briefly to the successful fight in Congress to obtain abrogation of the Russian treaty, for which he gave credit to Representative Goldfogle of New York, Gov. Sulzer, Judge Meyer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Louis Marshall of New York, and former President Taft.

AUTOIST HITS BOY, FAINTS.

Motorist Falls to Floor After Handing Victim to Surgeons.

James H. Smith of 17 East Forty-second Street was driving his motor car across the Long Island City Plaza of the Queensboro Bridge early last evening, when a ten-year-old boy stepped from the sidewalk directly in front of his machine. The boy was run over and badly cut and torn, but not seriously injured, it was found, at St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was learned that the boy was Michael Shaughnessy of 346 East Fifty-second Street, Manhattan, who had been on his way home from a ball game.

Mr. Smith and a policeman carried the boy to the hospital. His scalp was laid open in an ugly tear and his left ear was nearly off. Mr. Smith was so deeply affected that as soon as he had handed Michael over to the surgeons he tumbled to the floor in a faint.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Printcloth Business Picks Up.

There was more activity in the local printcloth market last week than for some time. The improved demand was attributed, however, more to prices getting to bed rock than to any increase in the call for finished goods. One broker placed the sales of the week at 300,000 to 400,000 pieces, but this figure was thought a little too liberal in other quarters. Most of the business done was for future delivery, some shipments being booked through December. Wide goods were most in demand, with the best trading recorded on 38½-inch, 64-60s, and 39-inch, 68-72s,72-76s, and 80 squares. Buyers were believed to have covered their needs for some time to come, and with the probability of prices holding at their present levels there was not much activity anticipated here for this week. Last week's comparative prices follow:

	Open.	Close.
27-inch, 56-52s	2 15-16c	2¾c
27-inch, 56-56s	3c	3c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3¼c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3¼c
28-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	*3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c	4 13-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	4 15-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	5¾c
39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	6¾c

*Nominal.

Georgia Peach Crop May Be Small.

Recent cold weather in the South will doubless cause a smaller crop of Georgia peaches this year than usual. Advices received in the local market last week told of an excellent development of the orchards under the warm weather earlier in the year, and the belief until the cold came that a bountiful crop of this fruit would be harvested. There is some diversification of opinion regarding the size of the restricted crop, experts placing it at 1,500 to 2,500 cars, as against 7,000 cars in 1912.

The Tariff and Bank Clearings.

"The commercial chart of the country, as disclosed by the bank clearings for four months indicates a total increase of 4½ per cent., exclusive of New York City," says Albert Ulmann of J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., in commenting on the effect of the tariff on the trend of trade in the current issue of The Manufacturing Jeweler. "The latter shows a decrease of 1 per cent. The Middle West registers an improvement amounting to 7.7 per cent., and the Further West of 8.6 per cent. The cities that make the best showings are Cleveland, Detroit, Akron, Canton, Duluth, Cedar Rapids, and Sioux Falls. On the Pacific Coast Sacramento makes the most favorable exhibit, while in Southern territory Fort Worth, Nashville, and Birmingham take the lead. While the total for the four months is favorable, it is significant that the month of April falls below the average advance, its record, excluding New York, showing an increase of only 1.2 per cent."

No Drop in Hard Coal Demand.

The regular monthly advance in prices on the domestic grades of hard coal has as yet caused no decrease in the demand. The mines are working to full capacity, and the chief problem of the producers is to provide an equable distribution. Loading at New York piers for the coastwise trade is slow, and consumers are finding it hard to get their required tonnages. With the West Virginia labor situation cleared up for a time, consumers of bituminous coal are waiting for some response in the market before buying. According to Coal Age, there have been heavy shipments of late out of Hampton Roads, both for the foreign and coastwise trades.

Drug Prices Steady.

Last week was one of unusual steadiness in the local drug market so far as prices were concerned. Few advances or declines of importance occurred, and business, both out of town and local, was as active as usual at this time of the year. Opium, in jobbing lots, advanced during the week to $6.45 a pound, and now stands 10 cents a pound higher than at this time last year. Lemon oil was also higher, showing a price of $3.15 a pound, against $1.50 in 1912. Balsam copaiba, S. A., declined to 45 cents a pound, and shellac, D. C., was lower at 25 cents. The chemical market was generally steady as to price, and showed little that was new.

German Lace Industry Gains.

The expected large increase in the output and sales of German laces and embroideries during 1912 did not materialize, according to Vice Consul A. C. Roth of Plauen, principally due to external reasons. The American Presidential election had marked influence on this business in the last quarter of the year. Notwithstanding retarding influences, however, the year showed a good gain, both in sales and output, over 1911, and this gain covered almost every variety of manufacture in the district.

AUTO PATENTS NUMEROUS NOW

Maxim Has Gas-Engine Silencer —A Compressed Air Starter —Orphans' Day Progress.

There is no end to the activity of inventors in the automobile field. Patents are granted every week by the score for devices that have to do primarily or secondarily with motor vehicles. In the most recent announcement of grants by the Patent Office there are a number of interesting items along these lines. Thus Hiram P. Maxim, the inventor of the gun silencer, appears as the inventor of a silencer for gas engines. This device is in the nature of a muffler and is thus succinctly described, in part, by the Patent Office:

> The silencer for gas engines and the like, comprising a reversely directed, eccentrically arranged, nested series of wide cylindro-spiral shells, having slightly lapping ends and forming a compounded series of wide alternately reversing spiral whirl chambers, each gradually expanding radially from its admission end and gradually contracting toward its constricted discharge throat, each discharge throat being angularly advance in its discharging direction beyond the admission end of the succeeding outer chamber receiving material therefrom, the final outer whirl chambers having corrugated or roughened walls and having a progressive greater cross section than the preceding chambers, a casing within which such shells are arranged, grooved supports in which such shells and casing are mounted, and provided with admission and discharge connections suitable for exhaust gases and for cooling fluid.

Another automobile patent allowed is for an explosion engine designed by Howard E. Coffin in which the features are combined with a cylinder having inlet and exhaust ports, of a rotary valve having a port adapted for successive registration with the exhaust and inlet ports, and an admission port for compressed air, arranged to register with the port in the valve when the latter is out of registration with the exhaust and inlet ports. The compressed air in this case is intended for starting purposes.

Still other motor car patents are for a hollow dashboard designed to accommodate fuel and lubricants, for an oiling system whereby oil is carried from one compartment of the crank case to another, and so to a reservoir, for a means of automatically throwing out the clutch when the brake of an automobile is applied, for a steering knuckle, for a heater for automobile radiators, for attaching lamps to the front axle, for connecting lamps with the steering gear, and for turntable for motor cars.

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General interest and a spirit of co-operation mark the preparations for the Orphans' Automobile Day outing at Glen Island on June 5. Frank J. Griffin, who has in charge the pontooning of the channel between the island and the mainland, reported on Saturday that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company would furnish the floats and tugs necessary for this work. Formal permission has to be obtained from the War Department to close the channel, but the commanding officer of Fort Slocum and Major Hatfield of the Engineering Department of the Army are doing all they can to expedite this matter.

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H. O. Smith, who is Vice President of the N. A. A. M., has just been chosen as President of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers Association. Carl G. Fisher was elected a Director of the association at the same time and R. P. Henderson, Tour Treasurer.

BIG RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS.

All Records Likely to be Surpassed in This Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A statement given out by Secretary William C. Redfield indicates that the quantities of manufacturers' materials imported into the United States during the present fiscal year will greatly exceed the imports of last year, and also surpass the mark of any previous year in the history of the country, if the figures for the nine months ended March 31, 1913, are any criterion.

The quantity of raw cotton imported during the first nine months of the fiscal year was over 100,000,000 pounds, as compared with 66,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months of last year; 163,000,000 pounds of wool were received, as against 126,000,000 last year; 818,000 tons of fibres, against 281,000; 20,000,000 pounds of raw silk, against 16,000,000; 91,000,000 pounds of pig tin, against 82,000,000; 294,000,000 pounds of copper pigs, bars, &c., against 208,000,000; 87,000,000 pounds of crude india rubber, against 81,000,000; 483,000,000 pounds of hides and skins, against 374,000,000; 818,000 M feet of boards, planks, and deals, against 645,000 M feet, and 48,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, against 37,000,000 pounds.

The only cases in which the imports for the corresponding period of any previous year exceeded the imports for the nine months ended March 31 of this year were when the imports of hides and skins amounted to 480,000,000 pounds in 1910, as against 458,000,000 pounds for this year, and when in 1896, 1897, 1908, 1909, and 1910 the imports of wool slightly exceeded the imports of the current year.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES

General Downward Tendency Shown Last Week in Dun's List—Eggs Up.

Prices on the commodities shown in Dun's list displayed a sharp downward tendency last week, and forty-one declines were shown against twenty advances. Foodstuffs, including provisions, shared the general weakness. The metals market was also easier, with seven declines shown against two advances. Wool prices broke sharply under the stress of the tariff struggle, with the bulk of the declines falling on the Eastern markets. The price tendency on woolen fabrics, however, showed none of the weakness of the raw material. The grain market was unsteady, but the advances and declines, in number, about offset each other.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted at New York last week on forty-one leading commodities, and comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are also shown:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$5.95	$5.90	$5.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	11¼	11½	14¾
Sland. Brown sheetings, yard	.08	.08	.07⅜
Printcloths, yard	.03⅜	.03⅜ .03 15-16	
Butter, cream., ex., lb.	.28½	.30¾	.34
Cheese, f. c., held spec. cial, pound	.18¾	18¾	.16
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.20½	.20	.19
Apples, ev., choice, lb.	.06½	.06¾	.06¼
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb.	.11½	11½	.08½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.06	.06	.08
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	4.75	4.75	5.60
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	3.80	3.80	4.60
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	1.13	1.15	1.23½
Corn, No 2 mixed, bu.	.68¼	.68¼	.67½
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.41¼	.40½	.38¼
Cot., mid. uplands, lb.	.12	1195	.1185
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.05	1.65
Hides, Chi., pack. No. 1, pound	.16½	.16½	.16¾
Hides, Chi., cvrs., native, pound	.15¾	@15½	.15¾
Leath., hemi'k sole, lb.	.28½	.28½	.23
Leath., union backs, lb.	.40	.41	.37
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phila., ton	17.00	17.00	15.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	28.00	28.50	20.50
Cop., lake, N. Y., lb.	.15¾	.15¾	.15⅞
Lead, N. Y., pound	.0483	.04½	.042
Tin, N. Y., pound	.50¾	.50	.45⅞
Petroleum, ref., gal.	.13	.13	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	7.20	7.20	4.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.30	8.45	7.30
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	5.90	6.00	4.65
Lard, prime stm., Chi., 100 pounds	10.97½	10.97½	10.85
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 pounds	11.50	11.02	10.42½
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	19 25	19.62½	19.87½
Rice, dom., prime, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05¾
Rub., up-rlv. Para, lb.	.87½	.81	1.10
Sugar, standard granulated, 100 pounds	4.15	4.15	5.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.14	.14	.14
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.13½	.14½	.17
Potatoes, State, bbl., new	1.75	1.75	3.75
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., pound	.2404	.2610	.2486

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES

At New York the range of prices of the leading articles during the week was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close. May 9.	Close. May 2.
Cotton, spot	12.00	11.85	12.00	11.85
Coffee, Rio 7	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼
Sugar, cent	3.86-39	3.86-39	3.85-86	3.86-39
Sugar, gran	4.30	4.10	4.20-30	4.30

Metal prices at New York were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close. May 9.	Close. May 2.
Copper, spot	15¼	15¼	15.50	15.00
Tin, spot	50.62½	49.00	50.50	49.62½
Lead	4.85	4.80	4.30	4.45

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	High. £ s d	Low. £ s d	Close. May 9. £ s d	Close. May 2. £ s d
Cop., spot	69 15 0	68 10 0	69 12 6	68 6 3
Cop., fut.	69 12 6	68 5 0	69 11 3	68 6 5
Tin, spot	232 0 0	229 10 0	229 15 0	230 0 0
Tin, fut.	223 10 0	221 0 0	221 15 0	220 10 0
Lead	18 8 9	18 5 0	18 7 6	17 17 6
Spelter	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0	25 10 0
Iron, C.W.	67 10¼	67 6	68 0	67 1¼

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF STOCK—CERTIFIED INVESTORS, INCORPORATED.

In pursuance of an Agreement duly made and entered into between Richard G. Murphy, of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Gustav Koenig, of the Borough and County of Queens, City of New York, bearing date the 18th day of March, 1913, and of the default in the terms of said agreement by the said Richard G. Murphy, I, the undersigned, Gustav Koenig, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, Forty-seven (47) shares of the capital stock of Certified Investors, Incorporated, a New York corporation, now standing in the name of Richard G. Murphy on the books of said corporation.

Dated, New York, May 5th, 1913.
GUSTAV KOENIG, Office & P. O. Address, No. 1265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GILT-EDGE STOCK—$75,000 VALUATION.

Department Store

LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Dry Goods and Domestics; 2,000 dozen Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Ladies' Fancy White Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods, 1,200 dozen Misses', Ladies', and Children's

DRESSES and SHIRT WAISTS LADIES' WEARING APPAREL

The above stock consists of 1,000 original case assorted merchandise.

PAUL FINKELSTEIN & SON, Auctioneers, Sell to-day, Monday, and to-morrow, Tuesday, May 12 and 13, 10:30 A. M. each day, at salesroom, 186 East Houston St. Tel. 1186 Orchard.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Manufacturers' Paper Co. Gets a Lower Rate on Lava Stone.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has sustained a contention raised by the Manufacturers' Paper Company, regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909, of roughly dressed lava stones of various sizes used in paper mills. The stones are designed to be fitted to and cemented upon the outer surface of castiron drums. The merchandise was assessed at 50 per cent. under Paragraph 114, as manufactures of lava stone, or building stone. The importers contended that the stone was dutiable at 35 per cent. as earthy or mineral substances under Paragraph 95. The court finds that the lava stones in question come from France, and are neither capable of use for monuments nor in building operations. It was also held that the classification found by the board was incorrect. The claims under Paragraph 95, was accordingly sustained.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has overruled a protest filed by Gallagher & Ascher of New York regarding the rates to accrue on partly manufactured pumice stones. They were returned for duty by Collector Loeb under Paragraph 89 of the present law, at the rate of ⅝ of 1 cent a pound, while the importer argued that duty was under the second provision in the same paragraph as unmanufactured pumice stone dutiable at different rates according to value. The stones are used for various purposes, including the polishing of automobile and carriage bodies. After a consideration of the evidence, Judge Hay finds that the Collector's assessment was correct.

The board denied a contention raised by John Wanamaker relating to perfumed paste, which was returned by the Collector at New York, at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the act of 1909 for toilet articles. Lower rates were claimed, but were held not well taken.

DRY GOODS BUYING BETTER.

Warmer Weather Helps Movement of Seasonable Merchandise.

Warmer weather was responsible for the improved movement of seasonable merchandise that featured the local dry goods market in the early part of last week. The unusual chill that marked the closing days did not deter this buying to any great extent, and the jobbers had a generally good week.

The closing of the Borden mill at Fall River was followed in the primary end of the cotton goods market by improved buying of cloths in the gray, and a steadying of prices that was felt clean up to sellers of the finished goods. Jobbers received the bulk of the week's business in this part of the trade, however. These merchants reported also a surprisingly active call from the retail trade for Fall dress goods, and in many instances more business had been done to the end of the week than up to the same time last year. As a result a fair duplicate business in fancy fabrics was received by some of the mills.

The feature of the week in the ribbon trade was the auction of some 10,000 cartons of plain ribbons by one of the largest houses prior to their discontinuance of the manufacture of this class of goods. Laces, embroideries, and silk were generally featureless. Much interest was manifested in the floor coverings field in the second auction of carpets and rugs to open to-day.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with slowly rising temperature; light to moderate east winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday; light to moderate east winds.

Georgia, Florida, and Alabama—Local thundershowers Monday and probably Tuesday; light to moderate east winds.

Mississippi—Local thundershowers Monday and probably Tuesday; warmer Monday in north portion; light, variable winds.

Louisiana—In west, local thundershowers in east portion Monday and probably Tuesday; light south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in northwest portion; moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers and cooler Monday night or Tuesday in the panhandle.

Utah—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair Monday, local showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, Tuesday unsettled, probably showers; moderate southeast and south winds.

Illinois.—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday showers; cooler at night; moderate south winds, shifting to northwest on Tuesday.

Upper Michigan.—Increasing cloudiness on Monday; warmer in east and south portions; showers at night or on Tuesday; cooler on Tuesday; moderate to brisk south winds, shifting to northwest on Tuesday.

Wisconsin.—Increasing cloudiness and warmer on Monday. On Tuesday showers; cooler by night; moderate to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest by Tuesday.

Minnesota—Showers Monday or Monday night. Tuesday fair, somewhat cooler; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Iowa—Showers Monday or Monday night; warmer. Tuesday fair; cooler in west; showers and cooler in east portion.

Missouri—Fair, warmer Monday, showers at night or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in north portion.

North Dakota—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

South Dakota—Showers and cooler Monday or Monday night. Tuesday probably fair.

Nebraska—Showers Monday; warmer in east portion. Tuesday probably fair and cooler.

Kansas—Fair Monday, local showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

DIAMONDS

of the firm of Smith Bros. & Probstein.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer,
Sells this day, Monday, May 12, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-541 Broadway, New York,

the large and staple stock of above, consisting of a choice collection of DIAMONDS, loose and mounted, ranging in sizes from ¼ up to 5 karats.

This is a rare opportunity to secure some of the choicest goods in the market to-day, the above stock containing goods such as Wesseltons, Rivers, Premiers, &c., which are very seldom offered at auction.

VALUATION, $50,000.

BY SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

I will sell, pursuant to Section 65, of the Personal Property law, at public auction, on the 12th day of May, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 885 Westchester Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, as an entirety, all of the goods, wares, merchandise, stock in trade fixtures, shelving and utensils contained in the drug store, at the above mentioned address, together with the good will of the business therein conducted, being the business of a retail druggist formerly conducted by John H. Gerken, and all bills and accounts receivable arising out of or connected with said business.

HARRIET E. GERKEN,
Individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of JOHN H. GERKEN, deceased.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell to-morrow, Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., New York, 10,000 pair Men's, Women's, and Children's

SHOES & OXFORDS

removed from a large retail store for convenience of sale; 2,000 pair men's shoes and Oxfords, all high grade, in tans, vici, patent colt, gun metal, &c.; 6,000 pair ladies' shoes, Oxfords, and sandals in all the fancy leathers; 2,000 pair boys' and children's shoes and Oxfords, all staple lines; men's and women's slippers, children's sandals, barefoot sandals. This sale should interest all retailers of fine shoes. Auctioneers' telephone, 1056 Spring.

Great Auction Sale

Friday, DECORATION DAY, May 30
353 Choice JAMAICA LOTS
18 Minutes from Herald Square or FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN
Send for Maps. Easy Terms.
Great Opportunity.
WM. P. RAE CO., Auctioneers,
180 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Andrew J. McCormack, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on Wednesday, May 14, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., for account of whom it may concern, 1,951 shares Ocala Northern Railroad Co.

VORZIMER & SYLVAN, Auctioneers, sell imported cigars evenings, 1,349 Broadway.

TONSILITIS DEATH TOTAL 16.

Nearly 400 Cases Reported in Epidemic at Canton, Mass.

CANTON, Mass., May 11.—Three more deaths from tonsilitis occurred to-day, making a total of sixteen since the epidemic started last week. The Board of Health ordered the bodies buried immediately without any public services. Nearly 400 cases of the disease have been reported in the town.

No church services were held to-day, and it was announced that the Public Library and schools would remain closed indefinitely.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; S. M. Shloss, hats, untrimmed; 621 Broadway.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Mayer, domestics; 6th Av. and 20th; Cumberland.
Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Sishols, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
Kurlander Brothers' Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. Kurlander, cloaks, suits; 72 Leonard.
Woodward, R. M., San Francisco, Cal.; dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; J. Wolfenstein, notions, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs; 45 E. 17th; Gregorian.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; R. G. Phillips, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
Rachofsky Brothers, Durando, Cal.; J. Cohen, general merchandise, knit underwear, silk petticoats, ladies' skirts; 8 E. 17th.
Garland's, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss B. Edgar, jobs, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Julian, jobs, silk dresses; J. R. Berkson, jobs, wash dresses; 7 E. 20th.
Ilfeld-Spitz Mercantile Co., Albuquerque, N. M.; B. Spitz, job skirts, dresses, coats, Fall garments; 48 W. 27th.
Lederer Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys', children's hats, cigars, tobacco; Miss Hender, millinery; H. M. Merrill, carpets, rugs; 225 4th Av.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; L. Weitzenfeld, ladies' misses' cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, Fall catalogue; 15 E. 22d.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. E. Renner, muslin underwear, ladies' waists, infants' children's wear; 90 W. 22d.
Star Jobbing House, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Braverman, combination dresses, children's silk coats, ladies' wash dresses; 6 W. 22d.
Rudge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln, Neb.; C. H. Rudge, dry goods; Latham.
Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. H. Naghel, dress goods, silks; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
Hunter-Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Mara, millinery; 221 4th Av.; Victoria.
Burns & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; J. S. Lowengard, carpets; Breslin.
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. O. Fallon, ribbons; 214 Church.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Herron, boys' clothing; 214 Church; Latham.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; G. Snapper, carpets, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
Friend, Moss & Morris, Chicago, Ill.; H. Friend, woolens, dress goods, silks; 860 Broadway; Grand.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D

TIMES SQ. STATION ON A NEW PLAN

Broadway Association Will Urge Linking Up of All Lines by Two-Level Tracks.

STATION NORTH OF 42D ST.

Giving Present Station to B. R. T. and Providing a New Stop in Front of Hotel Knickerbocker.

The Times Square Station Committee of the Broadway Association is to hold a meeting on Wednesday to consider still further the solution of the Times Square problem, which it intends to suggest to the Public Service Commission. It has developed that the plan worked out by Henry G. Opdycke, Consulting Engineer of the association, with the assistance of Marshall W. Brown, Consulting Engineer of the Forty-second Street Subway Association, for the elimination of grade crossings, has made it possible to improve considerably the plans at first drawn up.

Mr. Opdycke set out to preserve the connection between the Forty-second Street crosstown line and the Broadway line of the Interborough without effecting a junction at grade, since Chairman McCall, remembering the density of Subway traffic and the high pressure at which the line is worked during rush hours, had declared that he could never assent to such an arrangement. In order to do that it was seen that it was absolutely necessary to abandon for the Interborough crosstown line the grade on which the present Subway runs at Times Square.

In order to bring the downtown local across the uptown express and local tracks of the Seventh Avenue line, they had to be depressed from about Forty-fifth Street, and it would be impossible of course to bring them up again quickly enough to make use of the present Times Square station from Forty-third to Forty-second Street. It was possible to make the uptown crosstown local make its conection with the Broadway tracks without a grade crossing on the same level as it is at present, but that would have involved the confinement of the mezzanine concourse to the west side of Broadway, instead of stretching over the entire lower portion of Times Square, to the great convenience of the public.

So it seemed best to depress between Forty-fifth and Forty-second Streets both the tracks connecting the crosstown and the Broadway line, and to carry them under both the Seventh Avenue Interborough and the B. R. T. Broadway lines. But this means the clearing away of the present Interborough tracks under the Times Building, which in all discussions of the Times Square problem have been considered as the controlling feature. They have stood as an obstacle in the path of the B. R. T. and have affected as well the location of the Interborough's Seventh Avenue station.

To get the B. R. T. line up Broadway into Seventh Avenue past the Interborough, it has always been assumed that it would be necessary to make it descend from the first to the second level. But with the Interborough crosstown line prepared to take the dip in order to get under its own Broadway line, it would naturally run beneath the B. R. T. tracks as well. So it would seem natural that the B. R. T. should keep to the first level at the junction of Forty-second Street and Broadway and convert the present Times Square station to its own use.

Then the reasons which have caused the location of the Seventh Avenue express station of the Interborough below Forty-second Street rather than at its natural point above that important thoroughfare have now lost much of their validity. When the engineers considered how they could effect the junction of the new Seventh Avenue line and the present Broadway Subway, they were met by the fact that in order to provide room for a mezzanine floor over the Times Square station it would be necessary to depress the Seventh Avenue tracks a few feet below the grade of the old Subway.

Consequently they recognized that to give room for the rise in the tracks from the station to the point of junction to be gradual enough to make operation easy it would be essential to place the station a little further south. From Forty-second to Fortieth Street was accepted as the probable location, instead of from Forty-second to Forty-fourth, which was the suggestion at the first glance.

But now that, according to the plan suggested by Mr. Opdycke and Mr. Brown, the present Interborough tracks through Times Square are to be eliminated and replaced by a new pair on a lower level, the engineers have a good deal more freedom in dealing with the present Broadway tracks. It would be a simple matter to alter their grade under the north of Times Square by a little, so that the slope down to the level of the express station would begin a little further north from the point at which the new Seventh Avenue line will make its junction with the present line. This would enable the Seventh Avenue express station to be built to the north as well as the south of Forty-second Street, and would make the great traffic exchange which it is hoped will be formed in Times Square a great deal more compact.

The Broadway Association's plan would place the Times Square station on the crosstown line in Forty-second Street immediately in front of the Knickerbocker Hotel. There is room there to construct a station without encroaching on the property on either side of the street, and it would be immediately in touch with the express stations of the two great trunk lines. To reach the B. R. T. express station it would be necessary only to ascend one flight by means of an escalator, and the end of the station would be reached, and to get to the Interborough Seventh Avenue line would be only a walk of a short block under cover to the mezzanine over both the north and south bound tracks.

The disposition of the Steinway Tunnel line would be effected in two different ways. It could be brought into the station in front of the Knickerbocker Hotel, either on the same level as the crosstown tracks—that is, the second—or it could be raised to the first level and placed immediately above the crosstown station. Neither arrangement would present engineering difficulties of moment, and the decision would be largely a question of cost and convenience alone.

STUMP BY MOVING PICTURES

Bull Moose Party Plans to Spread Its Doctrines Through Plays.

At the headquarters of the National Progressive Party in this city, Paxton Hibben, Director of the Bureau of Education of the party, announced yesterday afternoon that the members of the bureau would meet at luncheon tomorrow at the Manhattan Hotel to discuss ways of spreading Bull Moose doctrines. The members of the bureau include Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Richard S. Childs, Prof. John Dewey, Prof. W. E. Hotchkiss, Will Irwin, A. W. Erickson, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, Prof. Carl Kelsey, Samuel Merwin, Prof. Paul Monroe, C. A. Prosser, Prof. A. Duncan Yocum of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Albert H. Yoder, and Edward B. Cochems.

"One of the chief subjects for discussion," said Mr. Hibben, "will be a plan for using moving pictures to teach the necessity for the social and industrial reforms advocated by the Progressive Party, such as restriction of child labor, a minimum wage for women, distribution of immigration, and similar subjects. Motion plays will be produced from scenarios written by well-known Progressive writers, and will be sent out to the moving-picture theatres through the established film exchanges. All of these playlets will possess dramatic interest.

"The most important address at the luncheon will be made by Prof. A. Duncan Yocum of the University of Pennsylvania, who will speak upon his proposed reforms in public education. Prof. Yocum advocates the more specific and systematic teaching of citizenship in our elementary schools, and the inclusion of civics and sociology among the required courses for a degree in American colleges and universities."

PUMMEL PENITENT HUSBAND

Wife Fainted and Her Friends Thought Him a Burglar.

Although Marice Ziane of 72 Chester Street, Brooklyn, has been separated from his wife for a year, the fact that yesterday afternoon was the seventh anniversary of his wedding seemed to him ample justification for his calling upon her—with a reconciliation as the possible outcome of the visit. Mrs. Ziane lives with the family of Alexander Novelin on the third floor of 1,495 Madison Avenue.

The Novelns had never seen Ziane before, and when he walked in they took him for a burglar and leaped upon him. Mrs. Ziane hurried out into the hall, but the sight of her husband puncring and being punched affected her so deeply that before she could intervene with an explanation she fanted away. The encounter was not adjuorned until the police stepped in and arrested Ziane for assult.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:49|Sun sets..7:07|Moon sets..12:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:35	12:00	6:23	6:30
Governors Island	12:32	12:00	6:47	6:53
Hell Gate	2:22	1:50	8:27	8:33

Arrived—Sunday, May 11.

SS Prinz Maurits, St. Marc, May 8.
SS Grenada, Port of Spain, May 3.
SS Topajoz, Rio Janeiro, May 17.
SS American, Philadelphia, May 10.
SS Claverly, Boston, May 10.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, May 10.
SS Torsdal, Newport, April 24.
SS Columbia, Lisbon, April 28.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 8.
SS Peter Hamre, Newcastle, April 19.
SS La Hesbaye, Antwerp, April 24.
U. S. Cruiser Des Moines.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	May 3
George Washington	Cherbourg	May 4
Istina	Antwerp	April 25
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	April 29
Craigras	Shields	April 26
Camaguey	Tampico	May 4
Voltaire	Barbados	May 5
Manzanillo	Manzanillo	May 5
America	Antwerp	April 27
Antonina	Hamburg	April 27
Seguranca	Havana	May 6
Stampalia	Naples	May 3
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Port au Prince	May 3
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 8
Coamo	San Juan	May 7
El Oriente	Galveston	May 6
Proteus	New Orleans	May 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	May 7
Re d'Italia	Palermo	April 30
Minneapolis	London	May 3
Ryndam	Rotterdam	May 3
Bariby	Sagun	May 5
Rugia	Hamburg	April 30
Hamburg	Naples	April 30
Pastores	Port Limon	May 5
Zeeland	Antwerp	May 3
Enveriyn	Porto Rico	May 8
Matanzas	Havana	May 8
Denver	Galveston	May 7
City of Savannah	Savannah	May 10

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	May 7
San Giorgio	Naples	May 1
Russia	Libau	April 30
Carl Schurz	Santiago	May 10
Catherine Cunard	Jamaica	May 9
Gregory	Barbados	May 7
Norden	Cienfuegos	April 30
Lorenzo	Porto Rico	May 8
Progreso	Barbados	May 9
Saratoga	Havana	May 7
Afghanistan	Cienfuegos	April 26
Idaho	Hull	April 30
El Mar	Galveston	May 8
Nueces	Tampa	May 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Havre	———	8:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chinese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Trieste	———	3:00 P.M.
Patricia, Hamburg	———	1:00 P.M.
Cubana, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Campania mail closes Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 11.

SS George Washington, Breman to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8:25 P. M.; due 12th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 850 miles E. at 10:50 A. M.; due 14th, 8:30 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Ryndam, Rotterdam to New York, was 607 miles E. at noon; due 18th, 10 A. M. Holland America Line.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 628 miles E. at 10:20 A. M.; due 13th, 8:30 A. M. Red Star Line.

SS Hamburg, Genoa to New York, was 420 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 18th, 8 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow to New York, was 198 miles E. at noon; due 12th, 8 A. M. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 88 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 4 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon. Ward Line.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 124 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Sabine, Galveston to New York, was 215 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon. Mallory Line.

SS Pastores, Kingston to New York, was 420 miles S. at 8 P. M. United Fruit.

SS Cherokee, Jacksonville to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 P. M. Clyde Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Liverpool, May 11.
SS Lapland, at Dover, May 11.
SS Cameronia, at Moville, May 11.
SS Saxonia, at Naples, May 11.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, May 11.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, May 10.
SS Finland, from Dover, May 11.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Southampton, May 11.

Passed.

SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Barbarossa, New York for Bremen, passed Dover.
SS Minnewaska, New York for London, signaled Brow Head.
SS Crown of Toledo, New York for Melbourne, passed Ascension.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..May 15
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru.....May 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia.....May 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru.May 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline.May 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti.....May 23
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....May 29
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....May 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..May 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Niagara.....June 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, April 22, and Yokohama, April 23—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Sado Maru, were dispatched east at 7:10 P. M. May 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 14.

For Latest Shipping See Page 14.

BRICKS IN GREATER USE.

More Than a Billion Were Marketed in This City in 1912.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—More than a billion bricks were used in Greater New York during 1912, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, and made public today. The principal source of supply of this enormous quantity is the Hudson River region, extending along both sides of the river, from New York City to Cohoes. It embraces ten counties, nine in New York and one in New Jersey. In 1912 there was a strong "back to brick" movement in New York City as the best building material for many purposes.

The number of bricks marketed in the Hudson River region in 1912 was 1,019,259,000, valued at $5,850,770, or $5.74 per 1,000, as compared with 926,072,000 in 1911, valued at $4,717,633, or $5.09 per 1,000. This was an increase of 93,187,000 and of $1,133,137 in value.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the Mortgage dated April 1, 1909, and the Supplemental Mortgage dated July 1, 1909, made by Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, Complainant, against FIFTH AVENUE INVESTING & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY; IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK; EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York, Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company and Merchants Exchange Building Company, dated May 24, 1909; NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York, dated October 1, 1911; ALWYN BALL, JR., SILAS W. HOWLAND, as Receiver of Improved Property Holding Company of New York; T. SHERWOOD BOYD, JULIUS COHN, and MAX COHN, Defendants.—In Equity.—Docket 9-282.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled cause by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, dated May 9, 1913, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on May 10, 1913, the undersigned, as Special Master appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at Nos. 303 and 305 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 10, 1913, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, in conformity with the directions in that behalf more particularly set forth in said decree, all right, title, interest, leases, contracts, privileges, property and right or equity of redemption of the defendant Fifth Avenue Investing and Improvement Company and all right or equity of redemption of the defendants in this cause, or any of them, and of all persons claiming by, through or under them, or any of them, in and to

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of 31st Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly parallel with 31st Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning; AND ALSO ALL buildings and improvements erected on said premises and all fixtures and equipment appurtenant thereto; TOGETHER with all and singular the rents, incomes and profits thereof, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, subject to covenants and restrictions in deed recorded in Liber 537 of Conveyances, Page 431, and also to restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 607 of Conveyances, Page 390, also to restrictions contained in deed recorded in Liber 632 of Conveyances, Page 273, as far as any of such restrictions remain effective; subject also to a certain agreement made by Improved Property Holding Company of New York with American Real Estate Company, dated April 26, 1912, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 3, Liber 178 of Conveyances, Page 26; subject also to the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Thirty-first Street Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, dated January 11, 1909, and the indebtedness thereby secured, namely, $1,800,000 with interest accrued and unpaid thereon to the date of sale; subject also to the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Thirty-first Street Company to the City Investing Company, dated May 27, 1907, and the indebtedness thereby secured, namely, $150,000 with interest accrued and unpaid thereon to the date of sale; subject also to any and all leases existing in favor of any person or persons, corporation or corporations not parties to said cause and to any and all leases or liens prior to the lien of the mortgage made by Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1909, and the mortgage supplemental thereto, dated July 1, 1909, and to all valid taxes, assessments and public charges against the mortgaged premises unpaid at the date of sale.

The Special Master will receive no bid for any one offering to bid who, prior to said sale, shall not have deposited with him or delivered to him, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid in the event of its acceptance, in money, or certified check therefor on some bank or trust company in the City of New York approved by him, the sum of $10,000, or $20,000 in face amount of the bonds issued under and secured by the mortgage of Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1909. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall have been struck off. The deposit made by the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property, and, on the provisional acceptance of any bid, the purchaser will be required forthwith to pay or deliver to the Special Master such further amount in money or certified check or bonds as aforesaid as will make the total amount deposited by such purchaser in cash or checks equal to ten per cent. of the amount of such bid, or in face amount of said bonds equal to twenty per cent. of such bid.

The Special Master will make only a provisional acceptance of a bid, and will report the same to the court with all convenient speed. If the sale shall not be confirmed by the court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The purchaser, on the confirmation of the sale by the court, will be required to make such payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may, at the time of the confirmation of such sale, or from time to time thereafter direct, and within thirty days after such confirmation shall pay the entire balance of the purchase price so bid. Current taxes, water rates, insurance, interest on prior mortgages, and rentals will be apportioned between the receiver appointed in said cause and the purchaser as of the date of the delivery of the deed, and credits will be allowed to, or debits charged against, the purchaser on his bid accordingly. The purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid above the amount required to be paid in cash by the terms of said decree or by any decree or order of the court hereafter entered in said cause, by delivering to the Special Master bonds issued under and secured by said mortgage made by the Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, with all unpaid coupons for interest thereto belonging, including any of said bonds delivered by the purchaser to the Special Master at said sale, and such bonds will be received at such price or value as will be equivalent to the sum which would be distributable on said bonds out of the net proceeds of said sale if the whole purchase price were paid in cash. Any bidder or purchaser, in lieu of the actual delivery of bonds to the Special Master, either for the purpose of qualifying as a bidder, or on account of the purchase price, may deliver to the Special Master a certificate or certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York that it holds said bonds to the amounts aforesaid, subject to the order of the Special Master. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid on its acceptance by the Special Master, or shall fail, after such acceptance, to comply with any order of the court relating to the payment of the purchase price, then the money or bonds deposited by such purchaser will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property purchased by him shall be sold at a less price on such resale, or will be applied to the payment of any deficiency remaining on account of the amount adjudged by said decree to be due and payable by the defendant Fifth Avenue Investing & Improvement Company to the complainant as trustee, in the event that the sum realized on any resale had under the terms of said decree shall not pay in full the amount therein adjudged to be due and payable, together with all costs and expenses of this suit, and the court has reserved full jurisdiction to enter any order, judgment or decree necessary to enforce the provisions of said decree against any such defaulting purchaser or purchasers. The court, on the coming in of the Special Master's report of sale, may reject any bid and retake and resell the property purchased if the court shall deem such bid inadequate, or upon the failure of any bidder, the provisional acceptance of whose bid by the Special Master shall have been confirmed and ratified by the court, to comply with the terms of sale or with any order of the court regarding payment of the purchase price.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions of the sale reference is here by made to said decree dated May 9, 1913, on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, copies of which may be obtained at the office of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, the Solicitors for the complainant, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, May 12, 1913.

SAMUEL PARK, Special Master.

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Off the Maine Coast

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Wild mountains rising straight from the sea, with their own mountain lakes.

Deep woods with their own trout brooks and spots of exquisite beauty.

And on the shore the beauty and summer life of the sea, with its exquisite bays and harbors.

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with its villas, gardens, sumptuous hotels, fashionable life. Southwest, Northeast and Seal Harbors, with their never-ending summer gaiety.

Sailing, bathing, golf, tennis, motoring, wonderful drives overlooking the sea, sea-air saturated with spruce and pine.

Everywhere interesting and delightful people from all over the country.

Superb hotels and charming boarding houses at all prices.

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THE NEW ENGLAND LINES — Boston & Maine R.R. — New York, New Haven & Hartford — Maine Central R.R.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS

Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Virginia Av. and Boardwalk; elevator; sun parlor; southern exposure; orchestra. European plan. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. No charge for fresh sea water baths. Booklet.

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Marlborough-Blenheim

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within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. New Wing. Absolutely Fireproof. Private baths. Opens May 28. References. Tel., 236 Glen Cove.

MAIDSTONE INN
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COTTAGE NEAR HOTEL FOR RENT ON

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Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Open June 1. Send for booklet. S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—ALWYN BALL, Jr., Complainant, against IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

To all persons having claims or demands against Improved Property Holding Company of New York:

Take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of an interlocutory decree duly made in the above-entitled cause and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1913, all claims and demands against the defendant, Improved Property Holding Company of New York, must be presented on or before the 30th day of June, 1913, to the undersigned, Special Master duly appointed by said decree, at his office at No. 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 9, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

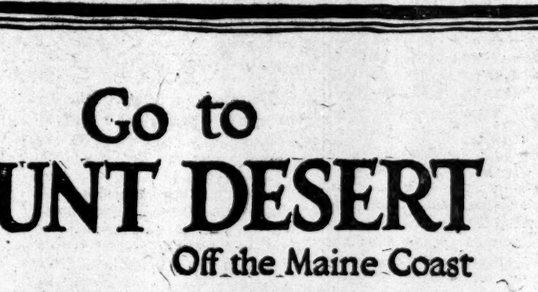
SURROGATE NOTICES.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEAMBOATS.

WEST 40TH STREET STOP FOR

MANHATTAN LINE



Hudson River By Night.

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Fare $1.00 One Way. $1.50 Round Trip.

The MANHATTAN NAVIGATION COMPANY begs to announce that, beginning MONDAY, MAY 12th, the elegant steamers IROQUOIS and MOHAWK will stop at Pier 80, N. R., leaving foot of West 40th Street on the up trip at 5:45 P. M.

FREIGHT NOW BEING RECEIVED

Steamers leave foot of Houston St. 5:30 P. M., foot of West 129th St. 6:15 P. M.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to All Points.

Telephone 9226 Spring.

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TO ALBANY AND TROY

One Way, $1.50 Return Fare, $2.50 (10 Day Limit)

New Steamer BERKSHIRE, the largest and most palatial river steamer afloat, will be in commission May 22nd.

Service de luxe. Dining service a la carte. Music. Steamers leave Pier 32, N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 p. m., Citizens' Line steamer calling at W. 129th St. at 6.30 p. m., People's Line at W. 129th St. at 6.45 p. m.

Sunday day trips to Poughkeepsie and Albany and Troy and intermediate landings. Fare to Poughkeepsie and return, same day, $1.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
Pier 32, N. R. Phone Spring 9400.

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Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Rome

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 2,720, Int. No. 2117, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter in relation to the accounts and rank of officials who may share in the relief fund of the Fire Department of the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 9, 1913.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON $4.00

Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York daily at 5:30 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 35, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M., ft. East 22d St., 3 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE

Providence Direct, $1.50; Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms, $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA & TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R., Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

"The Public be pleased."

COLONIAL LINE

BOSTON Via Boat $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60

The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
Phones Spring 9492 and 9493.

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Newburgh, Po'keepsie, and Kingston. From Pier 24, N. R., Week days 4 P. M. Sundays, for Newburgh, 9:00 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

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Observation Around Manhattan Island. Daily, Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 5373

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May 24 10 A. M. June 14

and Regularly Thereafter

MAMMOTH STEAMER

'Adriatic' May 22 QUEENSTOWN LIVERPOOL

American Pier 62, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York..May 23, 10 am.; June 20, Jy 18
St. Paul...May 30, 10 am.; June 27; Jy. 25
Philadelphia..Je. 13, 10 am.; Jy. 11, Aug. 8
St. Louis..July 4, 10 am.; Aug. 1, Aug. 29

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct, Pr. 38, N.R.
Minneapolis, May 17, 8 am.; Je.14, Jy. 12
Minnehaha, May 24, 10:30 am.; Je. 21, Jy 19
Minnewaska, May 31, 8 am.; June 28 Jy 26
Minnetonka, Je. 7, 10:30 am.; Jy. 5; Ag. 2

Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.

London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Zeeland.....May 17, June 14, July 12
Vaderland.....July 19
Finland.....May 24, June 21, Aug. 2
Lapland.....May 31, June 28, July 26
Kroonland.....June 7, July 5, Aug. 16

White Star Piers 59 & 60 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic..May 17, noon; June 7, June 28
Olympic..May 24, 10 AM.; June 14, July 5
Majestic, May 31, noon; June 21, July 12

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic...May 15, noon; June 12,

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Due 1923 and 1938

The direct obligations of the oldest and one of the wealthiest cities in Western Canada.

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as to just what type of investment to select in order to obtain a full measure of security and income. You have no desire for an investment of uncertain value, but want, on the contrary, a clean cut investment—one surrounding your principal with strong safeguards, and giving you a dependable amount of income on the *first day* of every interest period, without delay or inconvenience.

If you have this right idea about investment, the public utility bond of high standard is one type of security which merits your full confidence. The service rendered by the public utility corporation has come to be recognized as one of vital importance, and a well managed business of this kind in a growing community is almost certain to increase its earnings year by year, and to add steadily to the value of its properties. It was more than thirty years ago that we underwrote our first issue of public utility securities, and if you would be guided by our experience in selecting investments of this type, we suggest that you

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INVESTMENT BANKERS
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to buy at the bottom or sell at the top, but shrewd investors at the present time are buying sound bonds because they are cheap. Their prices are affected by the only influence which depresses sound bonds, and that is, high rates for money.

As the recommendation of a bond by this organization has invariably been reliable evidence of its dependability, and as our current offerings are made on the basis of the present high rates for money, investors would seem wise in taking advantage of present opportunities. We offer municipal, railroad and public utility bonds adapted to every requirement.

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N. W. Halsey & Co.
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All Utilities

We offer, at a price to yield 5.65%, the bonds of a public service corporation owning all the utilities—trolley, gas, water and electric light and power in a rapidly-growing Atlantic Coast seaport. Surplus equal to four times interest on these bonds.

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To Yield 5%

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Total debt less than 2%
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

While some of the matters which have been long exerting influence in the security markets cannot in the normal course of events be changed except by slow process, there were in last week's news a number of items which were most favorable in their import and which may reasonably be regarded by those inclined to look at the future hopefully as moderating, if not, indeed, offsetting the adverse factors in the situation. At the very beginning of the week the European political situation changed for the better. There are still problems, and some serious ones, left in the adjustment of the questions to which the Balkan war has given rise, but the submission of Montenegro to the will of the powers in respect to Albania brought to a close the acute apprehension which had been caused by the possibility of independent action by Austria. Thus was lifted from the market one of the matters which had been giving serious concern. Turning to the home news of the week there stands out prominently the excellent Government report on the condition of the Winter crops. What the May 1 figures showed, and conditions if changed at all have improved since then, were an acreage and a condition for Winter wheat promising the largest crop on record. It is too early in the year to form estimates of the results of the year's farming, but this much at least is true that the position of the Winter wheat crop and the conditions surrounding the work on the farms in general supply no ground whatever for any other assumption than that the year's agricultural results will be entirely satisfactory. Granting that present hopes are realized a very firm foundation will be laid upon which to build renewed trade expansion when the present period of reaction, which is being emphasized by the revision of the tariff, has run its course. When that will be no one, of course, can foretell accurately, but sane optimism regarding the future will do much more to keep trade reaction within proper bounds and to bring a speedy return of conditions warranting renewed expansion than will a too ready acceptance of the pessimism in which a large section of the financial community has been indulging. It seemed last week, however, that in some quarters there was a disposition to take a little more hopeful view. Considering the outlook broadly it can with fairness be assumed that the readjustments which are called for by the investment and the general credit situation, and which, indeed, are already under way, and those further readjustments made necessary by the change in the country's tariff system, will occur without any such upheaval as the more fearful members of the financial community have been foreseeing. Even among those who have with a good deal of foresight expected the conditions in the security markets which have lately actually come about are some who now are expressing the view that the further problems with which the country's industries and finances are confronted can be solved in a way which will avoid any of those sudden changes which put a long check on new enterprise.

Undoubtedly one of the most important problems which the country has to consider has to do with the general credit situation, and in this matter great help will be derived from the passage of the right sort of currency law. It now seems pretty definitely assured that a currency law will be framed during the present session of Congress. If that work is done along the right lines relief will be afforded in a direction in which it seems to be much needed, if it be assumed that there will be a normal increase in the country's demand for credit between this date and the time when the crops are marketed. There is not now the margin which is needed for such expansion if we pass over the facilities offered by the Aldrich-Vreeland law. The fact that that law is regarded as designed to meet an emergency rather than an ordinary monetary condition lessens its usefulness. A general law which would permit expansion, and, fully as important as that, contraction when contraction is called for, is what is needed. The situation as a whole will be greatly helped if Congress speedily gives the country a law embodying the essential features of a proper reform of our currency system.

Passing to matters of more detail, last week's news included an excellent copper trade statement, showing a further growth in domestic consumption of copper and a large increase in the deliveries for export. It will be recalled that the iron production figures for April made a good showing, and the significance of these metal trade figures is not by any means destroyed by the fact that, as was disclosed at the end of the week, the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders decreased by nearly 500,000 tons during April. This decrease reflects uncertainty regarding the future, which has even more forcibly found reflection in the securities market, but even after this falling off the Steel Corporation—its position seems to be typical of the steel trade as a whole—is supplied with orders for some months to come. The fortnightly statement of the American Railway Association showed a decrease between April 15 and May 1 of 17,000 in the number of idle freight cars, and the returns so far at hand show that during April railroad gross receipts were still showing substantial expansion.

It would, of course, give a false impression of the situation to stop with the mention of these favorable facts and possibilities, but these cannot be ignored by any who would form a fair judgment of the situation as it actually exists rather than lay the greater emphasis on the unfavorable phases of the situation. One of these latter was suggested in tangible shape by the renewed French demand for gold. Paris took $6,000,000 from this market last week and made arrangements for the shipment of $4,000,000 more, bringing the total exports of gold to France since the beginning of the year up to $33,000,000. In addition to that, we have sent to other quarters, including South America, about $23,000,000. In most of the European markets discount rates have been easing since the beginning of this month, but not so at Paris. One of the principal reasons for this is the necessity of a large amount of Government financing, for which the Paris market is believed to be preparing by these imports of gold. We have seen in our own markets some of the direct effects of the large demands for new capital, and our loss of gold last week, under conditions which made it plain that the takers were paying a considerable premium for it, emphasized the fact that this demand is not a local one only but is practically world-wide. Even so, there were some signs of improvement in the bond market last week. Notably was this true of New York City issues, which advanced quite sharply. This movement improved the outlook for the forthcoming issue of New York City bonds on May 20, but it had even wider significance as an indication of some change for the better in general sentiment in respect to the bond market. The movement would be even more convincing in this respect, however, were it not for the fact that a certain amount of artificial stimulus has been given to the city bond market by the decision of the United States Treasury to put out more Government funds with the National banks and to accept as security for part of the amount bonds other than Governments. Many differ with the Treasury in respect to the wisdom of putting out additional money at this time, instead of reserving the Treasury's surplus cash for deposit in the banks later in the year, when crop requirements will add largely to the need for currency and for bank reserves. Without reference to this phase of the matter, however, the policy which the Treasury is pursuing in this matter of public deposits is serving to strengthen the demand not only for Government bonds, but also for bonds of the other classes accepted by the Treasury.

Much stress was laid last week upon the Union Pacific situation. The company on Monday last was granted an extension of time until July 1 by the Supreme Court. Some of those closely associated with the company's affairs were not hopeful last week that this extension would make it possible to formulate a plan which would be acceptable to the court, and were fearful lest the final outcome would be the placing of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific stock in the hands of a liquidator to be named by the court. It seemed, however, that the Street was disposed to exaggerate the inconveniences which such an outcome would cause. The difficulties which the Union Pacific has encountered in meeting the decision compelling it to give up its control of the Southern Pacific are perhaps responsible for a change in the Wall Street point of view regarding the effect of such decrees of dissolution. After the American Tobacco and Standard Oil dissolutions the financial district came to regard such decrees as containing no element of adverse market influence. It has found the case different in this Union Pacific matter. The manner of enforcing a decree in such cases is all as important as the decree itself. Recognition of this fact doubtless accounted for the weakness which Reading showed on Saturday in response to the news from Washington that the Department of Justice had under consideration a suit against the Reading Company under the commodity clause of the Hepburn law, as well as under the Sherman act. A segregation of the Reading's coal properties from its railroads has often been rumored in the past in explanation of advances which have taken place in that company's stock. It was even argued that a Government suit against the company would merely force such a segregation as the market had from time to time hoped for. In the light, however, of the Union Pacific's experience, the actual news that a suit against the Reading Company was being planned by the Department of Justice was not welcomed by the market.

To-day the Eastern railroads plan to apply to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to reopen the rate case, in the hope of obtaining an increase of 5 per cent. in existing freight rates. Wall Street is very skeptical of the outcome of this new effort of the railroads to increase their revenues and enlarge the margin between receipts and expenditures, but on the other hand some of those in close touch with the affairs of the railways are sanguine of success.

BERLIN BOERSE CHEERFUL.

General Revival of Investment Interest, with Higher Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Börse, which had been suffering for a month under the tense political situation full of possibilities of trouble, breathed freely again last week, and revived interest was apparent everywhere. Prices generally advanced, and, despite the week-end holiday, the list for the most part closed at the highest figures. Continued reductions in the price of manufactured iron, however, were unable to overcome the dubiousness regarding the future market.

Shantung Railroad and shipping securities were strongly supported. The uncertain tendency of Wall Street reacted unfavorably upon American securities. Discount rates remained firm and money dear.

The approaching visits of King George and the Czar and demobilization in Austria are favorable factors for the future.

LONDON PUBLIC STILL SHY.

It Holds Aloof in Spite of the Removal of the Scutari Difficulty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 11.—The solution of the Scutari problem and with it the disappearance of the chief source of danger in the Balkan situation was not followed by the burst of activity anticipated. The markets have taken a slight turn for the better, but the public remains distrustful. A little professional and speculative buying assisted in hoisting prices, but the professionals are waiting until the holidays are over, when they are expected to give a lead which the public will quickly follow.

The strongest feature of the week has been the mining markets. Coppers were in demand on favorable American statistics. The fiasco of the Brazilian loan, of which over 90 per cent. was left on the hands of the underwriters, was followed by purchases in the market. The public withheld its subscriptions, apparently shying at the payment of the big underwriting commission; but when the free selling of the loan in the market depressed the price to a substantial discount the public came in and obtained what it considered an exceptionally good investment at the price.

PARIS EXPECTS ACTIVITY.

Market Strong Last Week, Though Wholly Professional.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 11.—The sharp recovery of prices in all departments which followed immediately the lifting of the shadow of possible European complications over Scutari, and the fact that the market retained its strong tone all the week despite the almost total absence of a demand by the public, are interpreted as signs of healthy conditions. Transactions were limited to professionals, who were also unwilling to enter fresh commitments until the conditions of the new Government loan and other loans for the Balkan States should have been clearly made known. The sagging of French rentes was also ascribed to these reasons.

The Bourse closed firm, Rios providing the most buoyant market. No trouble is anticipated at the forthcoming settlement, for which money is expected to be easy. It is not believed that the gold shipped from New York will come to Paris, but, according to prevalent opinion, the greater proportion will go to Vienna and the rest to Berlin. In this respect it is pointed out that the weekly statement of the Bank of France has never lately shown any increase when gold has been shipped from New York ostensibly for Paris. When the Bourse adjourned there was an optimistic feeling that greater activity would be experienced after the holidays and the settlement.

CITY'S EXPENSES UP.

Controller's Financial Summary for First Quarter Shows Increases.

Controller Prendergast will issue today a financial summary for the quarter ended March 31. This is the first report of the kind under the present city administration, and will be followed by others at the end of each quarter. The reform of the city's accounting system, which has been in progress for several years and which is not yet completed, made it inadvisable to undertake these statements earlier.

Much information for the taxpayer is contained in the forthcoming pamphlet, and the city's financial operations are set forth in considerable detail in a series of tables, giving first general totals and then classifying and sub-classifying the various items. Comparisons with the first three months of 1912 are also given.

The net cash receipts of the city during the quarter are shown to have been $101,141,507, as against $91,514,981 last year. The total is made up of revenue receipts of $22,937,654, including taxes collected, assessments collected, water rates and penalties collected, and miscellaneous revenue; loans of $77,784,904, comprising the sale to the public of corporate stock, corporate stock notes, assessment bonds, special revenue bonds, and revenue bonds and sundries, comprising interest on deposits of sinking fund moneys, interest on deposits of City Treasury moneys, and cash refunds on appropriation accounts, aggregating $418,889.

The payments during the quarter amounted to $97,060,829, as against $88,885,762 last year. The total includes State taxes and expenses of the City Government, $35,619,415; outlay for public improvements, $18,620,132; interest on debt, $5,730,703; redemption of debt, $25,521,933, and sundries, $568,645.

With a view to meeting the public interest which attaches particularly to some phases of city finance, a statement has been included amplifying the payroll expenditures according to the prime functions and general purposes of city government. It shows that the total amount of payrolls registered which classify as educational aggregated $10,264,631, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total payrolls during the quarter.

Within the general function of health and sanitation are comprised the payrolls of the Department of Health, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the Department of Street Cleaning. Under the functions of protection of persons and property are shown the aggregate payrolls of the Police and Fire Departments and the Armory Board.

The grand aggregate of all payrolls registered is grouped under nineteen functional and general subdivisions, and is segregated as to the amounts paid from appropriations, special revenue bonds and special accounts, and from corporate stock funds.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
70	*100	Amer. Coal..... 85	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel...*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st. pf...104½	Apr. 27
115	150	Buff., R. & P. pf....130	July 23
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.....*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf..*47	May 16
20	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar... 38	Nov. 12
2½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge... 5	May 18
100	..	Detroit & M. pf....105	Feb. 16
..	..	Federal Sugar *87	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf....*95	July 16
..	..	Granby Con Cl..... 7¼	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West. 85	Mar. 24
..	150	Hocking Valley.....150	Aug. 14
1	4	Manhattan Beach.....	Oct. 8
..	..	Morris & Es. ($50)..175½	May 16
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.... 25	Sep. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.. 24½	Sep. 22
..	102	N.Y.C.& St.L. 1stpf.103	Mar. 21
80¼	90	N. Y.,C.&St.L. 2d pf. 85	Sep. 16
..	19	New York Dock.... 18	Dec. 9
30	42	N. Y. Dock pf..... 32	Dec. 29
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem....535	June 20
..	..	N. Y., L. & W.....121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.*92	June 21
200	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.215½	Aug. 15
100	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C....*63½	July 19
108	115	Rubber G. Mfg. pf..103	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf..... 58	June 13
..	97½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.....100½	Dec. 26

*Less than 100 shares.

PLAN CONSERVATIVE CURRENCY MEASURE

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ALDRICH PLAN IS BARRED

No Intention of Disregarding Platform Prohibition—House at Least May Pass Bill This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Officials of the Administration, acting in conjunction with members of the Senate and the House, are working on a Banking and Currency bill to be submitted to Congress as an Administration measure early in June. It became known today that the Treasury Department had some of its monetary experts gathering material for use in framing the measure.

The purpose will be to draft a bill that will meet as fully as possible the many diverse views as to the form and character of banking and currency legislation. The framers will endeavor to provide a measure that will be satisfactory to the business interests of the country, and particular attention will be paid to the views of the American Bankers' Association. Before the bill is introduced conferences will be held with representatives of the association. The Administration and those members of the Senate and the House who will have to do with the matter will endeavor to show that their object is to work along conservative lines.

The Aldrich plan for monetary reform, which was recommended by the United States Monetary Commission and is generally referred to by Democrats as the central bank plan, was condemned in the National platform of the Democratic Party adopted at Baltimore last Summer. It is evident that those charged with preparing the new bill will be guided by the adverse action of the convention. They are not prepared to say, however, what the main idea to be embodied in the measure will be, except that it will not follow the Aldrich scheme.

In the knowledge that many bankers have approved the views of the Monetary Commission, the Democratic leaders realize that they may have difficulty in procuring an agreement upon a bill that does not embody the Commission's ideas, but it is believed by them that the conservative spirit that they wish to show will go a long way toward overcoming such objections and will furnish the basis for mutual agreement. It is declared that the effort to obtain the approval of the financial and other business interests is genuine and is bound to have the effect of placating those who might be inclined to criticise severely any measure not based on the Aldrich plan.

President Wilson is very anxious to obtain banking and currency legislation at the present session of Congress. In his opinion, such legislation and the enactment of a tariff law should go hand in hand for the reason that, should financial troubles follow the Administration of the new tariff schedules, the Government would be in a position to insure the country against another financial panic, which it cannot do adequately under the present emergency currency law. Whether the President will succeed in this desire is something that nobody is in a position to foretell, but Mr. Wilson has taken time by the forelock by arranging the preliminaries for the proposed legislation.

While Senator Owen of Oklahoma and Representative Glass of Virginia, Chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency, will have a conspicuous part in the legislative arrangements to enact a monetary reform law, the President has asked Representative Underwood, leader of the House Democrats, to use his great influence toward making headway, and it is expected that as a result of Mr. Underwood's efforts the House, if not the Senate, will pass the Administration's currency bill before the extra session is adjourned.

ODD POINT IN FOOD LAW.

Objection Raised to Any Use of Poisonous Substances.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The fight for "pure" flour has been carried to the Supreme Court by the Department of Justice. Attorney General McReynolds has filed with the court an application for a review of the decision of the Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which denied the right of the Government to condemn flour bleached by electricity by the Alsop process.

The controversy turns upon the interpretation of that section of the Pure Food and Drugs act which says that an article shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any added poisonous ingredient which may render such article injurious to health. The Government alleged that the law forbade the addition of any poisonous ingredient to an article, even though the quantity be minute and the resulting injury to health from the particular article incapable of measurement. The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the poisonous ingredient must be added in such quantity that there was a possibility of injury to health.

The construction put upon the law by the Circuit Court of Appeals will render the statute difficult if not impossible of enforcement, according to the Attorney General.

"If minute quantities of nitrites may be added to flour," it was asserted in a brief presented to the court, "of boric acid to eggs, of chromate of lead to the coffee bean, of sulphate of copper to peas, of arsenic or lead to baking powder, of Martin's yellow to macaroni, of wood alcohol to flavoring extracts, so long as it is not probable that enough in each case has been added possibly to injure the health of some one, then the statute is incapable of enforcement.

"If actual injury must be shown, what standard of resistance is to be adopted? Will it be that of the sickly infant or that of the strong man?"

FLOWER SHOW WINNERS.

Horticultural Society Exhibit Draws Many to the Bronx.

Thousands of persons attended yesterday the exhibition of flowers opened on Saturday by the Horticultural Society of New York in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden at Bronx Park. The exhibit was composed of entries made by members of the Horticultural Society and others, for which premiums were awarded by the Botanical Garden. A first prize, $10, was won by the collection of shrubs and trees sent in from the gardens of T. A. Havemeyer at Glen Head, L. I., while the second prize went to F. B. Pierson, Mayor of Tarrytown. To Mrs. A. W. Booth of Great Neck, L. I., was awarded a first prize of $10 for the finest and largest collection of tulips. T. A. Havemeyer took the second prize in this class. Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck received a first prize for the six best pots of palargoniums, and another first prize for the six best pots of calceolaria. Louis C. Tiffany took second prize for pots of calceolaria.

Some of the special prizes for meritorious exhibits were $5 to John I. Downey of Port Chester, for a collection of Spencer sweet peas; $5 to Mrs. F. A. Constable for six pots of calceolaria Stewaritii, shrubby plants; $5 to Mrs. A. M. Booth for collection of primulas, and a special prize of $10 for a collection of six pots of calceolaria entered by William Kleinheinz, Superintendent of the Widener gardens in Philadelphia.

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STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 10, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Do pref....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	$80¼	$82
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	May 1, 13	$44	$45
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	$70	$71½
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	$80¼	$82
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do6%nos,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	98	99
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	57½	60
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	98	100½
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89	..
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	102⅝
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,086,000	2½	S	M. & N.	23	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '95..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	99
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	73	77
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	120⅝	120⅝
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	109½	109⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	70	71
Do. 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	89	93½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	85	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87½	88¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	73	74
Do 1st 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	9,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86¾	88¼
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,523,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	97½
El. B. & S. pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	99b	101b
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.....	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	34	38
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Do pf.....	4,750,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	My 31, 13	78	82
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	90b	92½b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	68	71
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
L. & O. Div 1st 5s....	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts...	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts...	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68¾
J.C.,H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78¼	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.....	9,543,080	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	17	20
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,407,500	2½	S	M. & S.	35	36
Do cv. 6s,'12	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	89
K. C. B. L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103	104
K. C. W. 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	75
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91½
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
Do 5s of '22.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	97½b	100b
L. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
L. A.G.&E.5s	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Mobile E. pf	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	852,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	92¼b	95b
Montana Pr.. Do pf.....	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,488,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	59	61
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf....	2,460,000	3	S	Dec 31,12	58	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do pf. ex. d	8,386,700	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	80	81
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	83
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	100
Ot. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	92¼b	95b
Do 1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100½
Prescott. G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.....	19,970,440	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	106	107
Pub. U. Cor. ($50).....	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.....	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	24	24½
Do pf.....	6,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	73	74½
Roch Ry&Lts tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of'45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80	82
Rockld.L.&P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99
Rockf'd (Ill.) R. 1st 5s, '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	97
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Sgn. Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
SciotoVal.Tr. 1st 5s, '23..	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
ScrantonEl5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101½
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons5s'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co.con5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90¼	92½
So.Cal.Ed.Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
S. W. Ut. Cor	15,000,000	..	..	.....	32	34
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$10	$11
Do pf.($50).	10,977,950	2	Q	Mar 15,13	$88	$88¼
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	75	76½
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	92¼
United Util.. Do pf.....	5,600,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Utica Sec. Cor	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	100b	102½b
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Wash. R. & El	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	91¼	93
Do con. 4s, '51.....	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	91½	93
W. Chi. G. & E. pf.....	10,648,000	2	S	M. & S.	83	83¼
West'n Pow.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	90b	92½b
	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 10, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do 6% cum pf.....	6,000,000	..	..	.....	45	48
West. St. G & E.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	40	46
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	86
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	May 15,13	49	51
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	53	54½
Am. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 15,13	199	201
Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	98
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	98	102½
Do pref....	1,600,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	142	146
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	20	45
Do pref....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	..	80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	136	147
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Type'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15,13	43	46
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	96	98
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Ast.V'n'r Mfg. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arll'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	..	100
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	1	S	J. & J.	17½	20
Do 6s.....	3,583,000	3	S	J. & J.	56	58
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	99	100
Bar. & Sm.C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do. pref...	1,250,000	2	M	Mar 1, 13	70	80
Bliss,E.W.Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr 1 11	77	80
Do. pref....	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	114½	115
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	114	114½
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,13	106	107
Brad. Copper Do 6s.....	6,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	8
	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	158	165
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	47	52
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	87½	91
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 3, 13	127	128
Cen. Firewks	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1	3
Do pref....	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	25	35
Childs C.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 10,13	170	176
Do pref....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,13	108	112
Cluett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	47	52
Do pref....	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	96	99
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Apr 10,13	37	39
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	77¼	78
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	60	75
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	46	50
Do pref....	5,500,000	2½	y	Apr 1, 13	89	94
Crock.-Whi'er	1,700,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	84	88
Do pref....	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
D., L.&W. C.	6,500,700	2½§	Q	Apr 15,13	290	300
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	85	90
Hav. Tob....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	3½	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	7	10
Houston Oil.. Do pref....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19
		..	..	.....	59½	60½
Int. Nickel...	38,000,000	3	Q	Jun 2, 13	132	136
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	102	103½
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	75	77
Do cv.5s,'13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	84	86
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	2½	Q	Apr 21,13	215	225
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Merg. Lino..	12,797,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	216⅝	217
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91½	98¼
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Apr 15,13	77½	80
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	95	98
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	14	18
Do pref....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,13	50	56
Proc & Gam.	12,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	550	580
Do. pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	190	225
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	101	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	38	39
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	101
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	101
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	195	205
Do6s cumpf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	104	106
Saf. C.H.&L.	10,000,000	2	S	Apr 1, 13	110	111
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	295	300
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 13	70	75
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	101
Do pref....	3,750,000	8z	S	M. & S.	103	105½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,508,800	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	84¾	85
Do 5s, 1960.	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	109
W. Va. Pulp	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	5
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

*Ex dividend.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,13	195	200
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 13	800	804
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	174	200
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 13	325	..
Continental .	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 15,13	910	950
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 15,13	292	300
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	6	S	Jan 2, 13	123	128
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,13	280	290
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,13	535	550
Germ'a (Balt.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,13	315	325
Germ'n Life.	200,000	15	S	Jan 24,13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	..
Home Fire..	8,000,000	20	S	Jan 1, 13	740	755
Home Title..	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
L. y's Mtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	205	208
M'nh't'n Life	100,000	118	S	F. & A.	370	..
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	98	102
Nas.& Dutch..	400,000	4½	S	Feb 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 13	180	188
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	196
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,13	104	110
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jan 2, 13	310	330
No.River($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr, 1913	150	160
Prud'l'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	Feb 15,13	450	500
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,13	107	111
St'y'v't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	210
U. S. Life...	284,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Feb, 1913	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	20	S	Feb 1, 13	575	610
W'mab'g City	600,000	7	S	Feb 1, 13	230	240

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation May 10, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat..	$500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 13	590	605
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	230	235
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	135	140
Bowery	250,000	7b	Q	May 1, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	F	Jan 1, 13	290	310
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	130	140
Century	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	215	230
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	650	700
Ch.-Ph. N'l..	2,225,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	179	185
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 13	415	425
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	180	190
City (Nat'l..)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 13	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	162	168
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 13	320	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	185	190
Corn Exch...	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 13	216	..
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 1, 13	60	80
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1,13	160	170
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1	4500	..
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	300	350
First Nat...	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 13	980	990
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	185	190
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	..	275
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 13	140	148
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 13	400	480
Germania	200,000	712½	S	May 1, 13	490	520
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 13	690	705
Harriman Na	3,000,000	..	..	.....	295	305
Imp. & Tr. Na.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 13	535	545
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	192	198
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 13	630	640
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 13	335	350
Manhat. ($50)	2,050,000	18	S	Jan 2, 13	340	350
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 10	1,853,673	SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 10	$9,324,500
SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 3	2,210,753	SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 3	11,625,000
SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 11, 1912	3,603,536	SALES WEEK ENDED MAY 11, 1912	16,233,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	83,240,510	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	212,684,500
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	54,785,399	SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	321,287,000

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended May 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, May 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended May 10, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	130⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	145	216	..	135	145	.....
..	..	5	May 7	4½	Apr. 30	17,193,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 4th paid	100	5	5	5	5	..	+ ¼	5	5½	300
..	..	5	May 7	10¾	Apr. 30	14,168,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 4th pd.	100	13	13	11	11	..	..	11⅜	12½	300
92⅜	60	80⅜	Jan. * 2	65¾	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	74	75⅜	73½	74⅜	84	+ 1⅞	74⅜	74⅞	144,250
53⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	49	49	49	49	61½	– 1⅜	49	51	300
104½	98	99	Jan. 2	93½	May 7	27,112,700	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	93¼	93½	93½	93½	..	– ¼	92½	94	100
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	25¼	32	25¼	31½	74⅞	+ 2⅞	30¼	31¼	4,700
101¾	90	98	Mar. 6	78	Apr. 15	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	78	100⅞	..	70	80	.....
107¾	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	93⅛	Apr. 4	4,600,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	93⅛	..	..	92	95½	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	129	Mar. 20	5,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	131¼	131¼	131½	131½	136	– ½	130⅜	133	150
47⅜	11¼	40⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	33½	34⅛	31⅜	32¾	42⅜	..	32¾	33	27,900
126¼	90⅝	120½	Jan. 30	91	Apr. 28	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	93	94	91½	93⅜	120⅞	+ 1½	92½	94	2,258
63⅝	49⅜	56⅜	Jan. 2	47¼	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	¼	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	59¾	+ 1½	48¼	48⅝	628
120	115	117	Mar. 5	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	115	116	114	114¼	118	– ¾	114	115	398
90¼	30⅜	48⅜	Jan. 6	37⅜	Apr. 25	20,253,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	..	..	..	37⅜	..	..	37½	40	.....
84⅝	75½	78½	Mar. 4	69½	Apr. 10	20,553,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	70	70	70	70	..	+ ½	70½	75	100
98	94	87	Mar. 4	81	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '14	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	87	..	..	80	92	.....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	109¼	..	..	100	105	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	42¼	May 6	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	44	44	42½	44	55⅛	+ ¾	42	43⅜	2,450
99¼	93	98	May 6	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,600	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	98	98	98	98	99	+ 2⅝	96½	100	100
220	160	168	Feb. 8	159	Apr. 28	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	..	..	..	159	..	..	160	164	.....
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	..	..	..	4⅛	5	..	4¼	4½	.....
34	20	28¾	Feb. 10	22½	Feb. 25	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	23	23	23	23	34	+ ½	22	23	100
30¾	18	27⅝	Apr. 30	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	25⅜	26¼	25	25½	27⅛	+ ½	25½	25¾	3,425
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	..	..	..	9¼	15¾	..	9⅛	9⅞	.....
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25	May 1	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	27	27½	27	27½	39¾	+ 1½	27	28	300
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	32	May 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	34½	34½	32	32	43⅜	– 2	32	32½	1,620
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	103	Apr. 26	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	103	103	103	103	108½	..	100	103	100
10¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	7⅛	Feb. 18	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	9¼	13	..	9½	10½	.....
69¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,733,700	May 2, '13	2½	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	50	50	50	50	58½	..	49½	50	400
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	63⅞	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	67¼	68	66	66⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛	66⅜	67	9,725
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	100¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	102	102⅜	102	102⅜	107⅝	+ 1	101½	102¼	470
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	83	May 1	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	83½	84	83½	84	89	+ 1	83	84	300
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	158	Apr. 30	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	165	165	165	165	130½	+ 5	160	175	100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,936,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf new	100	..	..	..	102	..	..	102	105	.....
44⅜	26	40¼	Feb. 3	30⅝	Apr. 29	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	¼	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	32	32	32	32	39¼	..	30½	33	300
133½	113½	118	Jan. 21	109⅜	Mar. 19	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	111¾	111¾	111	111	130⅜	..	110½	111	300
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	112⅝	May 1	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	112⅞	122	..	111	116¼	.....
78	66	66⅛	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	62	76½	..	55½	66	.....
149⅛	137⅜	140	Jan. 3	127⅝	May 9	344,471,400	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	128⅜	128⅞	127⅜	127⅜	146	– ½	127⅝	127⅞	6,115
324½	241⅛	294⅜	Jan. 10	218	Apr. 28	40,242,400	Mar. 1, '13	‡15	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	225½	233¼	225	233¾	256	+ 7¾	231	235	1,775
109	102	106	Apr. 26	106	Apr. 26	1,298,700	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	106	105¼	..	102	105	.....
106⅜	101½	106⅛	Jan. 27	101	Mar. 12	51,649,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	103	103	102¾	102⅞	103⅜	– ¼	102¼	102⅝	200
99⅛	97½	99	Jan. 4	95¼	Apr. 22	40,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	96	..	..	95	97	.....
31	18	21	Apr. 17	16⅜	Mar. 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	27½	– 3⅝	17¼	22	200
94½	79	81	Jan. 3	74	May 7	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	77¾	77¾	74	74	91	– 4	74½	78	582
41⅜	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	26	Mar. 31	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	26¼	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	39½	+ ½	26½	28	100
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,312,900	Apr. 16, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	25	38¼	38½	37¾	38	43	+ 1	37⅝	38⅛	10,300
127½	105½	120	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,987,800	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	..	..	..	104	..	..	102	105	.....
47	41½	42¾	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	..	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	43¼	..	..	..	..	.....
111¾	103¼	106⅝	Jan. 6	98¼	Apr. 30	176,498,001	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	99⅜	99⅞	99¼	99½	106⅜	+ ½	99⅝	99½	11,260
104½	101⅜	102¾	Jan. 29	99½	May 7	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	99¾	99⅝	99½	99⅝	103⅜	– ¼	99¼	99⅜	870
148½	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	119	May 1	67,557,100	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	121½	121½	120½	120½	140	..	120	121	600
60⅝	49	53¼	Jan. 8	44	Apr. 28	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	..	..	45	46	100
108½	102¾	104⅞	Apr. 16	103⅝	Feb. 17	20 000 000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	107⅝	+ ⅛	104½	104⅝	145
111⅞	101¼	106¾	Jan. 22	97¼	May 1	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	98¾	98⅞	97⅜	97⅜	110⅜	– ⅝	97½	97⅝	3,300
91	86⅛	88	Jan. 10	79⅝	May 9	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	79⅜	79⅜	89	– ¼	79	79½	300
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2½	..	1	1⅜	200
51⅝	27⅜	41½	Jan. 9	32¼	May 1	14,862,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	33½	34⅞	32¾	33½	39⅝	+ ⅛	32¼	33	900
80	56½	72½	Apr. 4	65⅜	Feb. 26	14,989,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Cor. pf.	100	71	71	69¾	70⅝	73	+ 1⅝	69¾	71¼	300
104½	76¾	92¾	Jan. 2	83⅜	Mar. 10	47,221,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	89¾	90⅜	89	90	83½	+ ⅛	89½	90⅛	15,600
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	126⅝	May 1	14,698,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	127	127	127	127	143¼	+ ⅝	127	132	600
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 18	6½	May 9	7,000,000	.....	..	Q	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	7¼	7¼	6½	6½	..	– 1½	6½	6¾	200
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	105	Mar. 18	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	28	28	28	28	36¾	..	100	110⅝	.....
40⅜	28	31	Feb. 8	27⅛	Mar. 24	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	27½	29	100
72¼	49¼	56¼	Feb. 3	39¾	Apr. 15	13,572,900	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	41½	42	40¾	40¾	..	– ¼	40⅝	41	3,800
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	68	Apr. 29	10,600,000	Apr. 1, '13	1⅝	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	69½	70¾	69	69	..	+ 1	68	72	1,250
67⅜	65	63	Feb. 13	62½	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	63	67¼	..	58½	62	.....
283	226½	266¾	Jan. 9	218½	Mar. 10	199,994,700	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	240¾	243½	240¼	241⅞	256⅜	+ 3¼	240⅜	241⅝	47,640
..	..	239	Apr. 17	215½	Mar. 10	..	.....	..	..	C. P. sub. rcts., 2d inst. pd.	100	235	235¾	235	235⅝	..	+ ¼	234½	235⅝	200
101½	99⅞	103⅝	Jan. 6	99¼	Mar. 19	11,289,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	99½	99½	99¼	99½	..	+ ¼	99½	102½	200
33⅜	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	21⅞	Apr. 30	39,584,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	26⅞	– ¼	22½	23	1,700
100½	80	97¼	Mar. 3	91¼	May 1	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	92⅜	92⅝	92½	92½	93½	..	92	92⅜	230
395	305	362	Jan. 13	320	May 10	27,436,800	May 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	320	320	320	320	..	– 8	315	350	100
121½	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Apr. 9, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	110	.....
85¼	68¾	80	Jan. 2	62½	May 8	62,793,700	Mar. 31, '13	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	64¾	64¾	62¼	63¾	80¼	– ¼	63½	63⅝	18,100
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10	Mar. 26	15,150,000	Feb. 15, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Alton	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	20¾	+ ¼	10	15	100
40	25	25¾	Jan. 25	25¾	Feb. 25	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	25⅞	35	..	25	40	.....
20⅜	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	13	Feb. 25	45,153,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	14½	14½	14¼	14½	18⅝	+ ⅛	13¾	14½	200
39½	30½	35	Jan. 9	28	Mar. 10	40,986,300	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	30	30	30	30	35½	+ 1½	29⅝	31½	265
117⅝	99⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	105¼	May 1	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	107¼	108	106¾	107	107⅝	+ ½	106½	107	10,700
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	136	Apr. 30	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	136½	136¾	136½	136¼	142	..	135½	138	150
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 6	127⅜	Apr. 26	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '13	¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	129½	129½	128½	129½	141	+ ¼	129½	130	1,410
198	188	188	Mar. 3	185	Apr. 18	22,395,900	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	187⅝	187⅝	187⅝	187⅝	190	+ 2⅝	185	190	166
144	126	125	Mar. 4	118	Mar. 31	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	120	131	..	120	140	.....
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	150	150	..	130	150	.....
50⅜	25	47⅝	Jan. 2	35⅞	Feb. 27	3,899,400	.....	..	..	Chino Copper	5	39¼	39¾	38¼	39¼	29⅝	+ ⅝	39½	39⅝	10,400
62¼	45¼	54	Jan. 21	49⅝	May 9	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	58	– ½	49⅜	53	400
101¼	95	94¾	Jan. 16	90	Apr. 11	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	101	..	87	90	.....
43¾	23⅜	41½	Feb. 3	31	Jan. 14	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¼	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	32	32	31¼	31¼	29½	– ¾	31	32	1,500
140	106	135	Feb. 1	110	Jan. 24	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	.....
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	26	Feb. 26	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	31	31	31	31	43⅞	..	31	32	100
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	67¼	74¾	..	66½	70	.....
71	66½	65¼	Apr. 1	65¼	Apr. 1	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	65½	..	..	60	70	.....
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	16,247,000	Apr. 30, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
145¼	135⅜	142⅜	Jan. 9	127	Feb. 25	99,816,500	Mar. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	130	130¼	129	130	144	+ ½	130	130½	2,110
22¼	10	17⅛	Jan. 31	10	Mar. 4	49,477,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	16¼	..	10¼	10⅝	1,100
80½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	63½	Mar. 13	29,828,900	Apr. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	65⅜	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	83¾	+ 1	65	68	100
80	70	77	Feb. 19	77	Feb. 19	2,995,700	Dec. 15, '12	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	77	83	..	74	84	.....
96	92	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	7,893,800	Apr. '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	92	.....
100¼	99¾	100⅛	Jan. 18	95⅝	Apr. 26	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	97	97	97	97	..	..	97½	98½	200
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	150⅝	May 10	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '13	2¼	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	157	157	150⅝	150⅝	170¼	– 6¼	150½	152	2,416
591	530	445	Jan. 18	395	Feb. 25	30,277,000	Apr. 21, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	100	395	395	395	395	548	–15	390	397	130
..	..	420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub. rcts. 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	.....
24	18½	23⅛	Jan. 9	18¾	Feb. 25	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	..	..	..	19½	22	..	19	21	.....
40¾	34¾	41	Jan. 10	33	Mar. 15	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	34	34	34	34	40½	..	33½	35	40
76⅜	61¼	80¾	Feb. 4	73	Apr. 15	12,500,000	Mar. 3, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	74½	67	..	73	..	.....
36½	20	21¾	Jan. 2	15¼	Apr. 26	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	32½	+ ½	15½	16	900
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 24	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	7	9	..	5	7	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	12	Apr. 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	13	..	..	12½	14½	.....
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	16,068,800	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	93	92½	..	..	94¼	.....
39¼	30	32⅞	Jan. 2	25½	Feb. 25	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	28½	29⅝	28	28⅝	35⅞	+ ½	28¼	28¾	19,300
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	42	Feb. 25	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	44⅝	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	54½	– 1¼	43	43¼	800
48	38	41	Jan. 30	32¾	Mar. 19	16,000,000	Apr. 5, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾	43	..	34¼	36	400
21⅜	11¼	18	Jan. 22	13¼	Jan. 13	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	15	..	14	17	.....
52¾	37½	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf	100	40½	40½	40½	40½	41	+ 6¼	35	42	100
225	128	185⅛	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	9,835,800	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	184	..	..	183	200	.....
115	106¾	109⅞	Jan. 6	107¾	Jan. 24	13,746,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	108	109	..	108	107	100
183¾	155	157	Jan. 2	135¼	Feb. 25	101,307,200	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	General Electric Co.	100	139	139½	137½	138	170	– 1¼	137¾	139	1,400
42⅞	30	34½	Jan. 7	26	Apr. 30	15,673,200	.....	..	..	General Motors	100	26	26	26	26	33	..	26	29	50
82¾	70¼	79	Jan. 7	70	May 8	13,991,600	May 1, '13	3½	SA	General Motors pf.	100	70	72	70	72	73¼	– 2	72	77	210
5	1⅜	3⅛	Mar. 19	1⅞	Apr. 30	35,591,480	Apr. 30, '13	30c	..	Goldfield Con. Mines	100	2	2	1⅞	2	4	..	1⅞	2	10,600
81	60¼	68	Jan. 2	28	Mar. 18	60,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	33	33	32	32	..	..	31¾	33	500
109¼	105	105¼	Jan. 7	91½	Feb. 18	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	92¾	93½	91¾	91¾	..	– 2¾	90	96	400
143¾	126	132⅜	Jan. 9	124	Feb. 25	209,300,200	May 1, '13	1½	Q	Great Northern pf.	100	130⅝	127½	125¼	126⅝	132⅜	..	126	127	3,800
..	..	125⅜	Apr. 1	121	Feb. 25	.....	.....	..	..	Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rcts., 40% pd.	..	124⅛	124¼	124¼	124¼	..	– ¼	123	125	200
53	36	41¼	Jan. 3	31¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par.	Range for Week Ended May 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, May 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended May 10, '13.
18¼	12¼	12	Jan. 20	11¼	Jan. 15	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	..	..	..	11⅜	..	..	10½	15	.....
28⅜	28⅜	28½	Feb. 3	23	Mar. 14	6,651,000	.....	..	..	Pettibone-Mulliken Co.	100	..	..	..	23	..	..	15	22	.....
98⅜	97⅜	98½	Feb. 4	90	Apr. 16	1,933,200	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Pettibone-Mulliken 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	85	90	.....
111¼	110	90⅝	Jan. 29	88	May 9	39,043,000	May 1, '13	1¾	Q	Philadelphia Co.	50	88	88	88	106	— 9¼	87	96	200	
111¼	98½	104	Jan. 11	90½	Apr. 26	37,173,800	Apr. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	91½	91½	91½	91½	109	+ ½	91	95	100
27¼	16¾	24⅝	Jan. 2	17¼	Apr. 28	31,929,500	.....	..	..	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	17½	18⅝	17½	18	21⅜	..	17⅝	18½	1,000
100⅞	77	95	Jan. 9	70⅝	May 1	27,071,890	Apr. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	83	83	83	83	89⅜	+ 3	81½	83	420
104¼	100	100	Jan. 3	97¼	Feb. 19	10,500,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	97¼	102½	..	95	100	.....
40⅞	28⅜	36	Jan. 7	23½	May 1	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '11	2½	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	24⅜	25½	24⅜	24⅜	35	+ ⅛	24½	25¼	1,700
103⅝	90	101½	Jan. 7	97	Feb. 28	12,500,000	Feb. 19, '13	1¾	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	98	102¼	..	96	100	.....
120⅞	106⅜	118	Jan. 21	115	Apr. 28	25,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	1½	Q	Public Service Corp., N. J.	100	115	115	115	115	111½	..	115	117	100
175	158½	165	Jan. 2	154½	May 10	120,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	2	Q	Pullman Co.	100	156	156½	154½	154½	159⅝	— 1⅝	153	154¼	1,133
8½	3	4	Jan. 2	3¾	Feb. 13	5,708,000	.....	..	..	QUICKSILVER	100	..	..	..	3¾	7¼	..	3½	4½	.....
12¼	3½	6	May 6	4	Feb. 8	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	5½	6	5½	5½	10	— ½	5¼	6¼	325
40⅝	27⅜	35	Jan. 9	24⅝	Feb. 25	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	RY. STEEL SPRING CO.	100	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	36⅜	— ¾	27	27⅝	100
105	98¼	100	Jan. 13	98	Mar. 17	13,500,000	Mar. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	..	..	..	98	100⅛	..	90	98	.....
88½	86¼	*81	Jan. 10	*79	Mar. 4	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	Railroad Sec., I. C. stk. cfs.	100	..	..	..	*79	..	..	..	85	.....
24⅞	16	22	Jan. 2	16¾	Feb. 19	14,483,310	.....	..	..	Ray Consolidated Cop.	10	18	18⅛	18	18⅜	19½	+ ⅝	18¼	18⅜	5,400
170¼	134½	168⅝	Jan. 2	152½	Mar. 10	70,000,000	May 8, '13	2	Q	Reading	50	161	162¾	159¾	160½	176	+ ¼	160⅜	160½	236,100
93¼	87½	92⅛	Apr. 30	89¾	Jan. 2	28,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	Reading 1st pf.	50	90	90	90	90	..	..	89½	91	700
101⅞	92	95	Apr. 10	87⅞	Feb. 25	42,000,000	Apr. 10, '13	1	Q	Reading 2d pf.	50	89½	89½	89½	89½	100	— 2½	89	91¼	130
35⅞	15¾	28⅝	Jan. 31	22	Apr. 29	27,352,000	.....	..	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	23½	24⅛	23	23	23⅜	..	23	24⅛	1,600
99⅜	64½	89¼	Feb. 1	82	Apr. 30	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Republic Iron & S. Co. pf.	100	83	83	82	82	70⅛	..	81½	82½	700
80⅛	22⅜	24⅞	Feb. 4	17¼	May 1	90,888,200	.....	..	..	Rock Island Co.	100	19⅞	20⅜	19½	19⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛	19⅜	19⅞	10,500
59⅝	42¼	44¾	Jan. 2	29¼	May 1	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	32¼	33¼	32⅛	33	56⅞	+ 1½	32⅜	33½	6,250
101	89¾	92¾	Jan. 7	21⅜	Apr. 28	10,908,000	Mar. 3, '13	1½	Q	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	29½	30	25½	28⅛	..	— ⅞	27⅛	28¼	1,700
103½	99½	99⅜	Jan. 4	49	Apr. 28	9,750,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	59½	60½	54⅜	55	..	— 4	50	56	1,680
*84	*84	*84	Mar. 8	*48	Mar. 8	5,500,000	July 15, '02	2½	..	ST. JOSEPH & G. I. 1st pf	100	..	..	..	*48	..	..	..	..	.....
29½	17½	109¾	Jan. 11	20	Apr. 26	29,000,000	.....	..	..	St. Louis & S. F.	100	14	14½	12½	13⅜	24¼	— ½	12½	15	600
69½	58½	59	Feb. 11	50	May 2	5,000,000	May 1, '13	1	Q	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	100	50	50	50	50	61	— ½	50	51	100
43¾	26½	29	Jan. 11	19	Apr. 25	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	100	21	21⅜	20¼	21	38⅜	+ ¾	20⅜	21¼	725
57	47	54½	Jan. 17	45	Feb. 15	13,761,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	St.L. & S.F., C.&E.I.n.st.cfs	1,000	..	..	..	45	..	..	40	45	.....
105	94	93¼	Jan. 13	29	Apr. 29	16,356,200	.....	..	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	30	30	30	..	..	+ 1	28	34¾	200
80⅝	68½	75	Jan. 9	72	Apr. 15	19,893,700	Apr. 15, '13	1¼	Q	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	72	72	72	72	75	..	71	72⅝	100
27½	18	20⅜	Apr. 1	17½	Apr. 29	33,164,400	.....	..	..	Seaboard Air Line	100	17¾	17⅝	17½	17⅜	25½	+ ⅛	17½	19	100
56½	44⅞	43⅝	Jan. 29	42⅜	Apr. 30	22,433,000	.....	..	..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	42⅜	42¾	42⅛	42⅜	52½	..	42	42⅜	200
221	140	219⅝	Jan. 2	165½	May 6	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	172½	173½	170	170	175¾	— 2	170	171	600
124¾	121	124½	Jan. 2	122	Mar. 26	8,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	122	.....
59¾	33¼	45½	Jan. 28	30	Apr. 30	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	100	31	31	30½	30½	52⅜	+ ½	29⅞	31	300
105	94	93¼	Feb. 8	88	Apr. 30	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	88	100	..	88	92½	.....
83	74½	70	Jan. 6	70	Jan. 6	3,371,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar.	100	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	70	.....
110	109	*108	Jan. 17	*107½	Apr. 24	3,704,500	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	*107½	..	..	..	107½	.....
115¼	103½	110	Jan. 30	93½	May 7	272,872,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Southern Pacific	100	98¼	99	93½	95⅝	112	— 1¾	93⅜	95⅞	56,900
82	28½	28⅝	Jan. 2	22½	Apr. 30	119,500,000	.....	..	..	Southern Ry. extended.	100	24	25	24	24⅞	38½	+ ⅝	24	25	2,200
86⅞	68¼	81⅞	Mar. 26	75¼	May 1	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '13	2½	SA	Southern Ry. non-extended.	100	76	76	76	76⅜	73⅝	+ ⅝	76½	77¼	1,100
86	82	72¾	Mar. 12	72½	Mar. 12	5,670,200	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	So. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs.	100	..	..	..	72½	..	..	67	77	.....
86	16¼	40⅜	Jan. 31	31⅞	Apr. 25	4,600,000	Aug. 3, '12	2	..	Standard Milling	100	..	..	..	31⅞	25	..	25	34½	.....
66	53	68⅞	Feb. 4	52½	May 1	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '13	2½	SA	Standard Milling pf.	100	56	56	56	56	60	+ 3½	56	60	100
49½	30	36	Feb. 6	26	Feb. 20	27,331,600	.....	..	..	Studebaker Co.	100	27½	27½	27	27	..	+ ¾	27	28	500
98⅛	30½	93¼	Jan. 13	88½	Feb. 20	13,095,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	88¾	91⅝	88¾	91⅜	..	+ 2⅝	89	93	225
47⅛	34½	39¼	Jan. 4	32¼	Jan. 27	5,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	$1.50	..	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	35½	35¾	34¼	34½	43⅜	..	34⅜	35	700
130⅝	81	122¾	Jan. 10	106	Apr. 26	27,000,000	Mar. 20, '13	1½	Q	Texas Co.	100	..	..	..	107	98½	..	107½	109	.....
29½	22⅜	28¾	May 2	25⅜	Jan. 2	35,750,000	.....	..	..	Texas Pacific	100	16¾	17¼	16⅜	17¼	23½	+ 1½	16⅝	17½	300
97⅛	80	97	Jan. 18	93	Feb. 13	4,076,900	.....	..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	..	..	..	93	..	..	93	95	.....
49⅝	33½	40½	Jan. 2	33½	Apr. 29	16,369,400	.....	..	..	Third Avenue	100	34	35	33⅞	35	40	+ 1	34½	34⅞	1,600
10⅜	2¼	3	Jan. 14	2¼	Apr. 25	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	Toledo Rys. and Light	100	..	..	..	2¼	6	..	..	..	.....
16⅞	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Toledo, St. L. & Western	100	..	..	..	12	15¼	..	9	11	.....
36	28	29¾	Jan. 9	22½	May 6	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	Toledo, St. L. & West. pf.	100	22½	22½	22½	22½	34½	— 1½	22	25	100
111½	103	108¼	Jan. 23	103½	Mar. 24	20,100,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	..	..	..	104	..	..	104	105	.....
145	145	137½	May 2	137½	May 2	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Twin City Rapid Tran. pf.	100	..	..	..	137½	..	..	136½	142	.....
115¾	95	99½	Jan. 3	79½	Apr. 28	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	Q	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	100	87¾	87¾	79½	79½	105	— 9	78	79½	1,175
115¾	100	120½	Jan. 27	110	Apr. 28	4,800,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	111½	.....
17¾	4⅝	7¾	Jan. 3	4½	Mar. 18	16,000,000	.....	..	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½	12½	— ½	5¼	5⅝	300
67⅝	35⅛	41¾	Jan. 3	29⅜	Mar. 13	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	35	62⅜	..	29½	34½	.....
176⅜	150⅜	162⅝	Jan. 6	145⅝	Apr. 29	216,647,400	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Union Pacific	100	140½	151	146½	148½	171⅛	..	148½	148⅝	204,700
96¼	88⅛	93½	Jan. 6	83	Mar. 13	99,569,300	Apr. 1, '13	2	SA	Union Pacific pf.	100	84	84	83½	83½	90½	..	83¾	84	225
64¼	47	50½	Feb. 17	43⅛	Mar. 28	10,847,500	May 1, '13	1	Q	United Cigar Mfrs.	100	45	45	44⅛	44⅛	..	— 1½	43¾	44⅞	300
109	104	103	May 7	98½	May 5	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	100	98½	103	98½	101½	106½	— ½	..	103	436
102¾	97⅝	101	Jan. 8	94	May 1	14,427,500	May 1, '13	2	Q	United Dry Goods	100	..	..	..	94	99	..	95	98½	.....
107¼	102¼	103½	Jan. 14	101	Apr. 29	10,840,700	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	United Dry Goods pf.	100	..	..	..	101	107⅜	..	102	104	.....
39⅞	28	35½	Jan. 3	23	Apr. 28	20,400,000	.....	..	..	United Rys. Invest. Co.	100	24	24	23	24	33¼	..	23	24	438
69¼	57	63½	Jan. 3	43	Apr. 29	15,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	United Rys. Invest. Co. pf.	100	46	46	46	46	62	..	44	47	125
22½	13	16¾	Jan. 30	12½	May 7	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. Co.	100	12½	13½	12½	12½	48	..	14	18	900
64⅝	50	56¾	Jan. 31	48	May 3	12,106,300	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. Co.pf.	100	..	..	..	48	54	..	47	50	.....
100	62¾	66	Jan. 3	50¼	Feb. 26	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	U. S. Express Co.	100	..	..	..	58	..	..	56	60	.....
57¼	26	44	Jan. 6	30	Feb. 25	12,000,000	.....	..	..	U. S. Industrial Alcohol.	100	..	..	..	30	33	..	30	45	.....
105	95	97	Mar. 4	88¼	Apr. 10	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	..	..	..	88¼	102¾	..	87	100	.....
86⅞	67	77	Jan. 9	65¾	Apr. 30	16,162,800	May 1, '13	1½	Q	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	100	..	..	..	65¾	78	..	65	68	.....
3⅞	1¼	1⅞	Jan. 16	1	May 7	5,918,800	July 1, '12	1	..	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co.	100	1	1	1	1	1⅝	..	½	1½	100
5⅜	2	3	Jan. 3	2	Apr. 28	5,064,800	Oct. 1, '07	1	..	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3	3	3	3	4	..	2½	4	100
67⅞	45¾	69½	Jan. 4	57½	Feb. 24	35,000,000	Apr. 30, '13	1½	Q	U. S. Rubber Co.	100	64	64⅝	62¾	62¾	68½	— 1⅛	62	62⅝	8,350
116	105⅜	109¾	Apr. 9	103⅞	Apr. 29	57,415,700	Apr. 30, '13	2	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	104⅝	104⅝	104	104½	114	..	104	104⅝	1,000
85⅛	75	81½	Jan. 9	78⅜	Feb. 13	842,400	Apr. 30, '13	1½	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	78⅜	79⅜	..	75	90	.....
80⅝	58¼	69½	Jan. 2	58½	Mar. 10	508,495,200	Mar. 29, '13	1¼	Q	U. S. Steel Corporation.	100	69⅝	61⅜	59¼	59⅝	69¾	— ⅜	59½	59⅝	208,350
117	107¼	110⅜	Jan. 30	105½	May 10	360,314,100	Feb. 27, '13	1¾	Q	U. S. Steel Corpora'n pf.	100	106¼	107	105½	105¾	110⅜	— 1¼	105¾	106	2,855
67½	52½	60⅜	Jan. 2	48½	Apr. 30	15,821,700	Mar. 31, '13	75c	Q	Utah Copper	10	50¾	52	50½	52	63½	+ 1⅛	51⅜	52	10,420
57¾	40⅜	43⅛	Jan. 3	27⅜	May 6	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '13	1½	SA	VA.-CARO. CHEM. CO.	100	30½	30¾	26½	26½	52⅞	— 4⅛	26	26½	7,000
122⅜	114⅞	114	Jan. 3	98	May 7	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	Va.-Caro. Chem. Co. pf.	100	101	101	98	98	119	— 4	96	100	1,500
90	53½	54	Jan. 28	43	May 8	9,075,600	.....	..	..	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	100	45	45	43	43	53	— 2¼	43	53	950
55	41	58	Feb. 15	43	Jan. 7	11,940,100	Apr. 10, '13	1½	SA	Va. Railway & Power.	100	..	..	..	43	51½	..	49	50½	.....
93	87	93	Apr. 25	91	Jan. 14	7,639,400	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Va. Railway & Power pf.	100	..	..	..	91	93	..	..	90	.....
27½	15	21⅝	Jan. 24	15½	May 1	2,000,000	.....	..	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	..	..	..	15½	23	..	15½	17	.....
87½	70	90	Jan. 6	78	May 5	1,500,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾	Q	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	78	78	78	78	85	— 2	75	90⅞	120
9½	3¾	4	Feb. 3	3	Feb. 17	53,200,200	.....	..	..	WABASH	100	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3⅜	..	3	3½	630
22⅞	12⅜	13¼	Jan. 14	9	Feb. 21	39,200,200	.....	..	..	Wabash pf.	100	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	21⅜	..	9	9⅝	1,400
151	116⅜	123	Jan. 6	109½	May 2	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '13	5	SA	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	..	..	..	*79	..	..	107	112	.....
64¼	45	46	Jan. 2	37⅜	Jan. 7	49,429,100	.....	..	..	Western Maryland	100	38⅝	40⅝	38⅞	39½	61½	+ 1	39	40	530
81	67½	65	Jan. 27	54	May 1	10,000,000	Oct. 19, '12	1	..	Western Maryland pf.	100	55	55	54	54	80	— 3	54	59	300
86¼	72	75¾	Jan. 2	67	Apr. 30	99,747,400	Apr. 15, '13	⅝	Q	Western Union Telegraph	100	65	65	65	65	84	— ¼	64¾	65⅜	665
287⅛	276	280	Jan. 10	272	Apr. 10	19,291,950	Apr. 15, '13	$4	Q	Westinghouse Air Brake.	50	..	..	..	272	..	..	..	..	.....
89½	66¼	79¼	Jan. 2	60	Apr. 30	34,369,100	Apr. 30, '13	1	Q	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	62	62	61	61	76⅜	— ½	61¼	62	1,500
126	114⅞	119¾	Jan. 7	114	May 10	3,998,700	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	50	114	114	114	114	120⅜	— ⅞	110	115	200
300	170	300⅜	Jan. 28	275	Apr. 1	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Weyman-Bruton Co.	100	..	..	..	275	..	..	200	300	.....
116½	112	117	Jan. 6	110	Mar. 19	3,937,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Weyman-Bruton pf.	100	..	..	..	110	..	..	110	120	.....
11¾	4	8	Jan. 3	3⅞	May 1	20,000,000	.....	..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	5	5	5	5	7⅛	+ ⅜	5¼	5½	400
36½	11	28	Jan. 13	17	May 1	4,980,900	.....	..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	17½	17¾	17	17	23	— ⅝	15	18	200
27⅛	6	11	Jan. 3	7½	May 5	11,933,500	.....	..	..	Wheeling & Lake E. 2d pf.	100	8	8½	7½	8⅛	11½	+ ½	8	10	524
62¼	48	58⅜	Apr. 23	46	Jan. 15	16,147,900	.....	..	..	Wisconsin Central	100	52	52¼	50¼	50½	54½	— 1½	50¼	53	500
117⅞	92¼	112	Jan. 2	85¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 13, '13	1	Q	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	100	91	92	89¼	90¾	..	— ⅛	90	91	3,800
116⅝	113½	115½	Jan. 8	100¼	Mar. 13	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	— 1½	110	110½	125

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus. *Also 24 per cent. on account of back dividends. †Also paid 4 per cent. extra on April 1. ‡Including 2 per cent. extra on March 20 Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred paid 35 per cent. on account of back dividends. §Also a special dividend of 15 per cent. in stock in addition to the regular dividend. ‖Amount paid 15 per cent. in stock in addition to the regular dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOND SALES

Total Sales Week Ended May 10, $9,324,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s...	80	80	80	4
Alb. & Susq. 3½s...	84	84	84	1
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s...	100¼	100	100	7
Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	93¼	93	93	5
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Am. Hide & L. 6s...	100	100	100	13
Am. Ice Secur. 6s...	75	75	75	4
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Am. T. & T. coll. 4s.	88	87⅞	88	20
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s, f. paid.	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	175
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s, 30% paid.	101	101	101	2
Amer. Thread 4s.	93	92	93	3
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88	88	88	3
Armour & Co. 4½s.	90¾	90¼	90¾	7
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	91
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86	86	86	½
A., T. & S. Fe. conv. 4s, 1960.	99¾	99½	99½	502
A., T. & S. Fe con. 4s, 1955.	99½	99⅝	99⅝	88
A., T. & S. Fe. cv. 5s.	100	99½	99⅝	306
A., T. & S. Fe. Trans.				
S. L. 4s.	87	86⅞	87	5
A., T. & S. Fe., Eastern Okla. 4s.	92¾	92⅝	92¾	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	21
Atl. and East Line, Louis. & Nash. col. 4s.	88⅛	88	88	39
Baldwin Locom. 5s.	103	103	103	8
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	92¾	92	92¼	50
B. & O. g. 4s, ref.	91¼	91¼	91¼	3
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s, full paid.	92¾	92¼	92⅝	620
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s, 2d paid.	92¾	92¼	92⅝	57
B. & O. P., L. E. & West Va. 4s.	86⅝	86½	86⅞	11
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	90	89¾	90	31½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s.	88	88	88	3
Bethlehem Steel 5s.	96½	96¼	96¼	16
Bethlehem Steel 1st & ref. 5s.	83¾	83¼	83½	78
Bdway. & 7th Av. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	4
B. T. ref. 4s.	89¼	88¼	88⅞	322
Bklyn. Un. Elev. 5s.	100½	100	100¼	9
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	17
Bush Terminal 5s.	94	94	94	1
Bush Terminal 4s.	89	89	89	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s.	93¾	93¼	93¾	5
Can. Soc. con. 5s, Series A.	106	105¾	105¾	48
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	5
Central Leather 5s.	95½	95¼	95⅜	38
Cent. of N. J. 5s.	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s.	92	91½	91½	45
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s.	88	87¾	88	5
Central Vermont 4s.	83	83	83	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	106½	106¼	106¼	5
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	96¾	95¼	96⅜	17
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	87½	87½	87½	16
Chi. & Alton 3½s.	56	56	56	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94

Bankruptcy Notices

AT A TERM OF THE UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1913.—Present: Hon. GEORGE C. HOLT, District Judge.—In the matter of ORESTE CANCELLIERI, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed petition of Gustave A. Teitelbaum, verified the 8th day of May, 1913, that a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, in this Court, on the 25th day of March, 1913, praying that Oreste Cancellieri be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that the said alleged bankrupt is not and has not been within the jurisdiction of this Court, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to effect such service, and that said alleged bankrupt is not within the jurisdiction, nor can he be found at his former residence and place of business, No. 37 Spring Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Ordered that Oreste Cancellieri, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 29th day of May, 1913, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 25th day of March, 1913, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, an adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

Further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 12th day of May, 1913, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of residence, to wit, 37 Spring Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Enter. GEORGE C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN ENGELSKIRCHEN and EMIL ENGELSKIRCHEN, individually and copartners doing business as ENGELSKIRCHEN BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 18,150.

To the creditors of John Engelskirchen and Emil Engelskirchen, individually and copartners doing business as Engelskirchen Bros., of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said John Engelskirchen and Emil Engelskirchen, individually and as copartners doing business as Engelskirchen Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1913, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 6th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP LAUTER, individually and as a member of the firm of ELECTRO MECHANICAL WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 18,154.

To the creditors of Philip Lauter, individually and as a member of the firm of Electro Mechanical Works, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Philip Lauter, individually and as a member of the firm of Electro Mechanical Works, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1913, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 6th, 1913.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,158.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES FERRIER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James Ferrier of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1913, the said James Ferrier was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, May 10th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,293.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK REDDY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick Reddy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1913, the said Patrick Reddy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, May 12, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,243.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MOORE, JR., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles A. Moore, Jr., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Charles A. Moore, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, May 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,778.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH MONTLACK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Montlack of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph Montlack was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, May 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,000.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PATRICK H. MULLIN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick H. Mullin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1913, the said Patrick H. Mullin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305 Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, May 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,266.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF SEIFERT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wolf Seifert of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Wolf Seifert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, May 9th, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAAS, SIMON.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 17th day of March, 1913, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON HAAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, No. 160 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1913. MOSES HAAS, MAX FEIST, LOUIS FUHS, Executors.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES KENNEDY, Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order of the Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, the undersigned, trustee in bankruptcy, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and place stated below, pursuant to the rules of this court, all his right, title and interest in and to certain real property belonging to this estate, consisting of all those lots of land in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, designated by the lots numbers 124, 125, 126, and 127 on a certain map entitled "First Map of Westchester Heights, Westchester County, New York, the property of the Westchester and Van Nest Land Company," dated September 9, 1892, by H. H. Spindler, civil engineer, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on September 9, 1893, as Map Number 889, bounded and described, according to said map as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Saratoga Avenue, distant 50 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Saratoga Avenue and the westerly side of Newport Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of lot number 128, 100 feet; thence westerly along the rear of lots numbers 132, 133, 134, and 135, 100 feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of lot number 123, 100 feet to the said northerly side of Saratoga Avenue; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Saratoga Avenue, 100 feet to the point or place of beginning. Be said dimensions more or less.

Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt will be held at the office of the Hon. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of May, 1913, at two o'clock on said day, at which time bids will be received and the property will be sold subject to the approval of the court and the creditors.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, attorneys for the trustee.

Dated April 25, 1913.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

JACOB M. COHEN, Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROCKWELL FURNACE CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Holt, the undersigned, Receiver in Bankruptcy of the Rockwell Furnace Co., bankrupt, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt, and the good will of the business.

The property to be sold consists of a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of furnaces and stoves, furniture, fixures, safe, typewriter, tools, machinery, bricks and material for the building of furnaces, &c.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises at 28 to 32 Fairmont Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey, from the 13th day of May, 1913, to the 16th day of May, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects will be received by the undersigned, Receiver at his office, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

And in the event of none of the bids being accepted by the Receiver, then the property, assets and effects to be sold at public auction by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 19th day of May, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to the rules and regulations of this court.

Dated New York, May 10th, 1913.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.

WILLIAM B. VAUSE, Attorney for Receiver, No. 15 Broad St., Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM RINZLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, (Monday,) May 12th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, dresses, piece goods, etc.

JOHN J. PRUYN, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SADDIE KNASTER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 12th, 1913, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 1,416 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery supplies, trimmed hats, fixtures, &c.

FLETCHER H. BANGS, Receiver.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS NASANOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, May 12th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 East 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, millinery, ladies' hats, feathers, safe, showcases, desk, fixtures, &c.; also lease of said premises.

CLARENCE U. CARRUTH, Receiver.

SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCO MARCOVITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 19th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 467 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of silks, neckwear, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection May 17th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN W. REMER, Receiver.

MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL ARANOW, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 20th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 111 Hester St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection May 19th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BRADFORD BUTLER, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 135 Broadway, New York City.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George William Kemp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nelson S. Spencer, Esq., No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1913.

MARGARET HUTTON KEMP, EDWARD CHARLES MEARS-KEMP, SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, Executors.

NELSON S. SPENCER, Attorney for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

LEWISOHN, ALBERT.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Hinrichsen, Alfred Louis Bernays, Walter Bernays, and to all persons interested in the estate of Albert Lewisohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Lillie L. Lewisohn, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

City and Suburban Property to be Offered at the Vesey St. and Bronx Borough Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

140th St, 303 West, n s, 90 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11, two-story dwelling; C. O'F. Duffy against Wm. Higgins et al.; W. F. Clare, attorney; W. S. Bennet, referee; partition.

Manhattan Av, 503, w s, 18.5 ft s of 121st St, 15x80, three-story dwelling; Daniel Seymour et al., exrs, against Andrew Colvin et al.; Daniel Seymour, attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $11,965.24; taxes, &c., $467.45.

By J. H. Mayers.

46th St, 235 East, n s, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 26x100.5, five-story tenement; Philip Bardes against M. J. Bornemann et al.; J. A. Eberman, attorney; W. L. Turner, referee; due, $6,711.72; taxes, &c., $1,255; sub to two mortgages aggregating $14,500.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, — corner of 18th St, Lots 95 to 105, map of property of John Tonneie, —x—; 6th Av, section 18th, Lots 106 to 108, same map, —x—; 14th St, — s, Lots 16 and 17; 15th St, — s, Lots 30 and 31, same map, —x—; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Edith Tonnelle had on March 17, 1910, or since; S. L. Josepthal, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Franklin Av, 1,230, e s, 35 ft n of 168th St, 22x180, two-story dwelling; G. B. Price, guardian, against Abr. H. Westervelt et al.; C. F. Bishop, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $4,957; taxes, &c., $300.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Barnes Av, 215, s w corner of 215th St, 25.6x74.5x25x89.7; R. A. B. Dayton against Geo. Zoelch et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; Benj. Tuska, referee; due, $4,424.43; taxes, &c., $234.38.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 119, e s, 100.2 ft s of Grand St, 25x103.2x25x102.11, three-story tenement and store and one-story extension; Catharine estate against Charlotte Fleischer et al.; Martin, F. & S., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $25,822.27; taxes, &c., $707.30.

By J. H. Mayers.

57th St, 541 West, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; S. C. Halden, executrix, against Irving Bachrach et al.; Addison Gardner, attorney; J. F. Donnelly, referee; due, $15,933.24; taxes, &c., $205.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Bassford Av, 2,519, w s, 42.3 ft n of 184th St, 20.1x85, two-story dwelling; A. J. Hicks against H. P. Kelly et al.; W. C. Roe, attorney; W. E. Fegens, referee; due, $2,887.26; taxes, &c., $1,104.31.

By Joseph P. Day.

Garrison Av, 1,141 to 1,145, s w corner of Irvine Av, 57.4x21.5x50x49.4, one-story stores; Frederick Meyer against Hehe Cooper et al.; W. H. Giegerich, attorney; Nathan Burkan, referee; due, $2,965.63; subject to first mortgage of $10,000.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Chrystie St, 97, w s, 49.11 ft s of Hester St, 25.2x84.5, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Annie C. Riley, deceased.

Academy St, n s, 25 ft e of Vermilyea Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

147th St, 533 West, n s, 326 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11; three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

133d St, n s, 195 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100; vacant; voluntary sale.

Southern Boulevard, s e corner of 147th St, 121.5x85.1x100x116.2; vacant; voluntary sale.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 121.5 ft s of 147th St, 92x135.3x77x83.7; vacant; voluntary sale.

Albertson, L. I., tract of 23 acres on Willis Av and Little Neck Road; voluntary sale.

Long Island City, Jackson Av, s w corner of Van Alst Av, 56.1x49.5x74.9; two-story building; also

Jackson Av, n s, 25.2 ft n of South Washington Place, 25.2x92; also,

2d Av, e s, 223.9 ft s of Webster Av, 42.9x27.8x irregular; voluntary sale.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, w s, 150 ft s of West 231st St, 248.11x318 to Independence Av x208.5x296; three-story dwelling and two-story barn and vacant; executor's sale, estate of Christian F. Gennerich, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th St, 612 East, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 20x92.11, four-story tenement and stores and three-story rear stable; Max Schwartz against Moses Gross and others; Leopold Moscheowitz, attorney; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee; due, $1,849; subject to first mortgage of $12,000.

95th St, 220 East, 273.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25x130.8, five-story tenement; C. G. Moller and others, trustees, against L. B. Koepke and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; S. C. Herriman, referee; due, $16,027; taxes, &c., $884.

114th St, 337 and 339 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100, 5-story tenement and stores; M. J. Douglass against Frank Pitelli and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; L. S. Marx, referee; due $5,584.77; taxes, &c, $842; subject to a first mortgage of $40,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Columbus Av, n e corner of 205th St, 99.11x100; vacant; L. D. Ramsey and others, executors, against Frances Keegan and others; Harris & T., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $19,274; taxes, &c., $1,209.21.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Allen St, 173, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6, three-story tenement and store and five-story rear tenement; L. M. Lee against Rosa Rappaport and others; W. C. Orr, attorney; A. M. Menkel, referee; due, $17,065.01; taxes, &c., $1,166.24.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 36.1 ft n of 167th St, 50x100, vacant; Minne Low, executrix, against McKinley Realty Construction Co. and others; W. A. Mitchell, attorney; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $15,740.81; taxes, &c., $1,483.96.

Boston Post Road, n s, adjoining lands of David Smith, 36.4x206.3x89.9x306.6x746.7x697.2x27.2x143x47.8 x 25.1 x 24.6x25.9 x 20.5 x 29.11 x 7.7x71.1 x 40.3x52.2 x 18.1x41.2x29.2x 60.6, containing 10,862 acres; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which M. J. Kelly had on Feb. 5, 1913, or since; V. S. Lippe, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Valentine Av, 2,868, s e s, 180.9 ft n e of 198th St, 25x99.1x25x99.2, two-story dwelling; William Sohmer, complainant, against Abraham Kaufman and others; Thomas Carmody, attorney; A. G. Koelble, referee; due, $7,206.92; taxes, &c., $102.66.

By J. H. Mayers.

Longfellow Av, 1,421, w s, 200 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Helen O'Connor against Margaret Falvey and others; John Lotito, attorney; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $8,099.09; taxes, &c., $156.79; subject to prior mortgage of $4,500.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

175th St, 315 East, n w corner of Anthony Av, 90x45, four-story tenement; F. N. Du Bois and others against F. A. Ten Brook Company and others; Phillips & A., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $1,951.98; taxes, &c., $823.75.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Union Av, n e corner of 168th St, 166.5x100x irregular; vacant; J. A. Carew against James Dailey and others; Edgar Whitlock, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $41,-656.61; taxes, &c., $1,300.

Hughes Av, 2,308, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100, four-story tenement; A. E. Reese against Nicola Trionfo and others; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; C. A. Hickey, referee; due, $14,296.65; taxes, &c., $588.21.

Reed's Mill Lane, e s, — ft s of Boston Post Road, 42.8x100.8x124.8x56.7, East Chester; Hudson P. Rose Company against John Adamo and others; E. C. Beecroft, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $544.50; taxes, &c., $91.53; subject to prior mortgage of $2,500.

THURSDAY, MAY 15.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

University Place, 40 to 56, block front between 9th and 10th Sts, 185x40.3x49.6x irregular, six-story office and loft building; trustee's sale; estate of Henry Iden, deceased.

29th St, 241 West, n s, 283.5 ft e of 8th Av, 23.4x73.7x irregular, four-story tenement with store; executor's sale; estate of William McKee, deceased.

Fort St, 132, s w corner of Pine St, 40x86.5, six-story office building; voluntary sale.

Bainbridge Av, 2,774 and 2,776, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, two two-story dwellings, each 25x115; voluntary sale.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—The White House, a three-story dwelling, 80x100; on w s of Winthrop Av; voluntary sale.

Amsterdam Av, 590 and 592, w s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x100, two five-story flats, with stores; also

Columbus Av, 982, w s, 25.5 ft n of 108th St, 25.2x100, five-story flat; also

134th St, 700 East, s s, 337 ft e of Cypress Av, 37.6x103, five-story flat; also

Roeckenbeau Av, n e corner of Gun Hill Road, 105x180.9x irregular, two-story dwelling and vacant; also

Bainbridge Av, w s, 214.9 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 75x103.5; vacant; partition sale; Dengler Brothers' estate.

By Samuel Marx.

96th St, 165 East, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100, five-story; voluntary sale.

By Henry Brady.

Bleecker St, 26-30, s e corner of Mott St, 69x90x irregular, seven-story loft and store; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Emma Schaik et al; Schenck & P., attorneys; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $133,320.07; taxes, &c., $5,406.12.

137th St, 118-20 West, s s, 283.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11, five-story tenement; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against L. A. Michelson et al; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $33,-991.27; taxes, &c., $1,246.35.

By Joseph P. Day.

13th St, 538 East, s s, 170 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103, three-story tenement and store and two-story rear stable; J. P. McSwegan against Robert Gilchrist et al; Clarke & C., attorneys; Abraham Goldsmith, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Henry Brady.

Ryer Av, 2,072, e s, 59.7 ft s of 180th St, 25.2x101x21.6x101.9, two-story frame dwelling; Bronx Savings Bank against S. A. Whisten et al; D. B. Simpson, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $5,738.70; taxes, &c., $525.

Ryer Av, 2,074, e s, 34.6 ft s of 180th St, 25.2x102.9x21.6x101.8, two-story dwelling; same against same; same attorney; same referee; due, $5,733.70; taxes, &c., $525.

By Joseph P. Day.

133d St, n s, 165 ft e of Willis Av, 100x100, vacant; D. H. Morris against E. R. Maslen and others; Irwin & O., attorneys; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $28,558.57; taxes, &c, $610.02.

3d Av, s w corner of 188th St, 58.3x104.4x 55.10x75.11, vacant; Peter Otten against George Keller Construction Co. and others; A. A. Hovell, attorney; A. T. Kiernan, referee; due, $6,885.19; taxes, &c, $1,611.70.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Convent Av, 483, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100, 6-story apartment house; Abel King and others against Wilhelmina How and others; Lese & C., attorneys; J. H. Buck, referee; due, $28,514.88; taxes, &c, $1,935.83.

7th Av, 2,477 and 2,479, s e corner of 144th St, (164,) 42.11x100, 5-story tenement and stores; C. G. Chapin against Harris & Son Realty Co. and others; J. H. Judge, attorney; D. O'L. Cohalan, referee; due, $62,600.63; taxes, &c, $1,600.

Central Park West, 464, w s, 57.11 ft n of 109th St, 18x100, 5-story tenement; M. A. Cohnfeld against Margaret Furlongs and others; J. P. Berg, attorney; Shirley Shackelford, referee; sale of dower.

Hudson St, 455 and 457, w s, 100 ft n of Morton St, 50x100, one 2 and one 3 story tenement and stores; Pincus Lowenfeld and others against Trinity Construction Co. and others; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; A. D. Lind, referee; due, $15,973.74; taxes, &c, $784.80.

Lawrence St, 16-18, w s, 158.7 ft n of 126th, 73x76.11x50x46.6, 2 and three-story buildings; D. D. A. Outcalt against M. A. Williams and others; Samuel C. C., attorneys; S. J. Wagstaff, referee; due, $11,875; taxes, &c., $662.

By J. H. Mayers.

99th St, 260 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Orenstein Kress against H. J. Power and others; W. S. Haskell, attorney; Franklin Brooks, referee; due, $4,742; taxes, &c., $337; subject to prior mortgage of $20,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Mulberry St, 280 and 282, e s, 131.6 ft s of Houston St, 49x90.7x40x80.7, six-story tenement and stores; Abraham Morris and others against Michael Brigante Company and others; Reuben Greenbaum, attorney; H. H. Hertz, referee; due, $9,920; taxes, &c., $941; subject to first mortgage of $44,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Westchester Av, s w corner of Castle Hill Av, 73.11x105x103x130.4; also Castle Hill Av, n w corner of Newbold Av, —x—, Unionport; Dollar Savings Bank against Joseph Wagner and others; Lazow, M. & W., attorneys; T. K. McCarthy, referee; due, $36,152; taxes, &c, $3,561.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—New York Life Insurance Company, Plaintiff, against Wesley Thorn et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1911, and orders of resale, entered in the above entitled action on the 1st day of April, 1912, the 6th day of August, 1912, the 31st day of October, 1912, the 22d day of January, 1913, and the 21st day of April, 1913, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1913, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

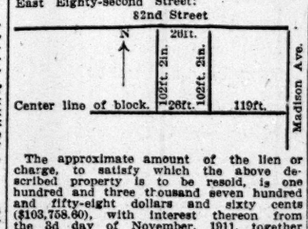
Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet, westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and the westerly side of Madison Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block, twenty-six feet; thence northerly again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 18 East Eighty-second Street.

Dated, New York, April 25, 1913.

ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East Eighty-second Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be resold, is one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty cents ($103,758.60), with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifteen cents ($326.15), with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale and resales. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-two cents ($12,435.62), and interest.

Dated, New York, April 25, 1913.

ALFRED STECKLER JR., Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 710 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Dec., 1912.

CHARLES W. SCHUMANN, Executor.

LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1912.

EUGENE F. McGIRR, MICHAEL SHEA, Executors.

ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. Dated New York, the

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—During the last twenty-four hours there were showers in the North Pacific States and the Northwest, including Western Nebraska and in the Lower Missouri Valley and Arkansas; there were also local thunder storms in the East Gulf and the south portions of the South Atlantic States, while over the remainder of the country clear weather prevailed.

A disturbance now over the extreme Northwest will be attended by showers on Monday in that vicinity, and during its movement southeast will cause showers on Monday or Monday night in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and the Western Upper Lake region, and on Monday night or Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the Lake region generally. Warmer weather will precede the disturbance, and it will be followed by clearing weather, with lower temperatures. Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair on Monday and Tuesday, except in the East Gulf and south portions of the South Atlantic States, where there will be local thunder showers.

It will be warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lower Lake region and the Atlantic States.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate north, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly east; East Gulf Coast, moderate variable; West Gulf Coast, moderate southeast and south; on the Lower Lakes, moderate variable, becoming southeast; Upper Lakes, moderate southeast and south, becoming brisk over Superior and Michigan.

Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have moderate north winds, becoming variable, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming southeast.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate variable winds, becoming southeast and south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	61	38	4 P. M.	66	49
6 A. M.	58	39	6 P. M.	62	52
9 A. M.	65	44	9 P. M.	60	48
12 M.	68	49	12 P. M.	57	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42, at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 40 per cent. at 8 A. M., 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
8:55—291	Monroe St.; unknown	$500
4:10—152	Greene St.; Soher & Co.	$2,000
4:25—801	Broadway; Salodowsky	Unknown
5:00—1,053	Westchester Av.; R. Ellers.	$100
5:10—2,044	Westchester Av. W. Schmitz	$15,000
8:15—66	First Av.; unknown	$50
9:10—221	Division St.; Fannie Stillman	Trifling
9:15—808	Nugent Av.; M. Kaufman	Trifling
9:30—63	West 56th St.; E. Bardin	$50
9:35—146	Water St.; W. J. McDonald	Trifling
10:35—171	Attorney St.; N. Marcuse	Trifling
10:40—25	Orchard St.; H. Shapiro	Trifling
10:40—155	W. 70th St.; W. D. May	Trifling
10:40—1	Sylvan Place; unknown	Trifling
10:45—147	W. 27th St.; H. F. Weeks	Trifling
11:25—417	E. 60th St.; J. Brandt	Trifling
11:15—333	W. 23d St.; M. Stager	Trifling
11:15—490	W. 53d St.; Mary Gibbons	Trifling
11:20—127	Pitt St.; A. Newman	Trifling
P. M.		
12:30—308	W. 146th St.; unknown	$10
1:30—206	Avenue A; unknown	Trifling
1:45—321	E. 109th St.; I. Armengo	$100
1:45—703	E. 5th St.; Joe Schneider	Trifling
2:15—81	W. 121st St.; T. Tartello	Trifling
2:40—818	12th Av.; C. Appleby	Trifling
3:45—59	5th Av.; S. Fuller	Trifling
4:20—307	E. 124th St.; W. Romer	Trifling
4:25—3,057	3d Av.; W. Washer	Trifling
4:35—272	Water St.; unknown	Trifling
5:55—2,183	7th Av.; G. Lintbull	Trifling
7:10—177	th St. and Jerome Av.; unknown	Trifling
7:30—529	E. 149th St.; Fessman	$50
8:20—134	Cannon St.; S. Lichbraun	$100
8:30—1192	Washington St.; Sheeheen; Loss	$50
9:15—196	Madison St.; Bessie Bernstein	Trifling
9:15—2,980	3d Av.; Benj. Colin	Trifling
10:30—	Eastern Boulevard and Tiffany St., Bronx; Artificial Stone Co.	$2,000

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

Bargain.
Six-story loft.
Rent, $5,640.
13% on your investment to quick buyer.
T. T. L., Box X Times.

East Side.

Madison Av., below 86th St., four-story 20-ft. dwelling; excellent condition; $55,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 165 Broadway. Phone 821 Cortlandt.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Bay Ridge, on the Shore Road, a gentleman's elegant residence; 15 rooms, with garage; has all improvements; rent low to private family. Deraismes, 385 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

Three-story single brick flat, fully rented, $58 a month; price, $7,500; mortgages, $300; quick buyer's bargain. Emil Biele, 5,312 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT MORRIS HEIGHTS.
On terraced plot, 74x125; 10-room house; improvements; built on end of lot; excellent opportunity builder or investor; asking $12,000; must sell to close estate.
JOHN T. WALL,
303 West 54th St., at 8th Av.

Modern two-family house, 15 rooms; room for garage; two blocks from new subway; bargain. 1,750 Walton Av., 175th St.

A well-located plot, Westchester Av., 51x134. Nally, 710 Columbus Av.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Gentleman's home of three acres in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries; within 30 minutes of 42d St., three minutes from depot; house beautifully furnished and modern; room repapered and painted; five master's, four servants' bedrooms, three baths; plenty of purest water; flowers, splendid garden; garage and stable. $200 a month; June 1 to Oct. 1. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor. Tel. 1595 Pelham and 450 Rector.

Colonial house, 21 rooms, 13 bedrooms, six large baths; exclusive location; only 100 feet from Sound; one mile from Stamford Station; beautiful grounds, 300 by 200 feet; rare old trees; right to water and use of private dock; near golf and yacht clubs; all municipal improvements installed; price $40,000. Plan seen at 505 Fifth Av. Apply Robert T. Badgley.

Beautiful houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, in Lawrence Park and in and about Bronxville. RENTALS ranging from $28 a month to $500 a month.
GRAMATAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,
Gramatan Bank Bldg., Bronxville, N. Y.

Choice lots, 3 minutes from new station, in heart of Briarcliff district; price right; location unexcelled. Apply Angell & Co., 507 5th Av., N. Y. City, or W. H. Oliver, 156 Main St., Ossining, N. Y.

Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson—Property for sale and rent. River View Manor, Hastings vicinity.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Widow must sacrifice two nice 7-room cottages; ideal location; large river; completely furnished; $900 each; act quick; romantically located mountain cottage; modern appointments, 3 verandas, 500 chickens; price, $1,800; 90 miles; 12 furnished cottages to let. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Country home at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; 6 acres; high elevation; residence 10 rooms, all improvements; stable or garage; for sale and rent furnished or unfurnished. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 2,411, Int. No. 1,649, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eight, entitled "An act to authorize the City of New York to lease Ward's Island to the State of New York," generally.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 9, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 1,888, Int. No. 1,669, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter in relation to retirement from active service of officers, clerks, and employes.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Tuesday, May 13, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 9, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WOODMERE, L. I.

For Sale—One of the large, attractive places, about 7½ acres in beautiful grounds, with trees, flowers, and vegetable gardens; small spring lake; Dutch Colonial house, with picturesque stone chimneys, designed by Charles Barton Keene of Philadelphia, which has been reproduced in architectural papers and Country Life on account of its extreme beauty; it contains 7 master's, ample servants' bedrooms, 4 tiled bathrooms, electric light, and all modern improvements, stable and garage; price and full particulars from
JOHN F. SCOTT,
Tel. Greeley 2711. 47 West 34th St.

Will sell or rent, furnished or unfurnished, my new seven-room house; every improvement; newly decorated; 32 minutes out; close to station; excellent neighborhood; just outside city limits. Address A 55 Times.

BELLE TERRE, LONG ISLAND.
Plot of about 1½ acres, near clubhouse; fine location; will sell very cheap.
C. A. MEIER, Room 1,404,
128 Broadway, New York City.

Artistic bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, open fireplace; water view; everything up to date; $4,300; $250 cash, $20 monthly. Builder, 56 Willoughby St., Brooklyn. 4223—Main.

For Sale.—Glen Cove, Long Island; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad station; modern house; 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors; roomy grounds. Box 517 Glen Cove.

$7,000 buys beautiful new seven-room home, costing $8,000; large corner plot; choicest location; your terms. Johnson, 225 West 79th St.

Port Washington.—New year-round bungalow, stucco, tile roof; 8 rooms; bargain, $5,950; easy terms; plan, photo. Frind, 47 W. 34th St.

Oyster Bay property a specialty. Send for list. A. C. Foss, 341 Madison Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

At Flushing.—11-room house; finest residence section; corner plot, 50 ft. front; sewer, gas, electric light; all conveniences; four minutes trolley, forty minutes New York; 5c. fare; beautiful shade; owner needs cash; must sell; $6,500; part cash; photos. Holmes, World Building.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

5 ACRES near Pompton Plains; wonderful country home site; high; view of 100 square miles of valley, stream and mountain; small lake, dam, and two springs of finest water on place; 40 big oak trees nearly 100 years old; bargain. E. Hooven, owner, Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone 207J, Glen Ridge.

Beautiful 8-room house in delightful suburb in hills Northern Jersey, close to city; excellent train service; 3 minutes from station; parquet floors, tiled bath with shower, white enamel bedrooms, open fireplace, concrete cellar; cash $250, balance like rent. Miller, 801 Singer Bldg.

To obtain tenant in one of my three new houses, willing to sell virtually at rental price; attractive six-room house, ideally situated in near-by suburb; three minutes from station, one block from school. Builder, K 292 Times Downtown.

Elegant 2-family house, Weehawken Heights, overlooking the Hudson, having 11 rooms, 2 baths, separate heaters, all modern improvements; a great sacrifice. Apply Theodore Mendles, 121 Summit Av., West Hoboken.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

New, artistic home, 9 rooms, bath; every modern convenience; 5 minutes' walk station; high ground; half acre; low price, easy terms; write or call. W. W. Wilsey, Ridgewood, N.J.

Send for our free album of choice views; finest pictures of Fanwood houses, &c. It is to your interest to know Fanwood. H. C. Lockwood Co., 1,785 Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

Three-room bungalow, nice porch, outhouse, $350; large plot, shade trees; 35 minutes out; $150, $10 down. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END.
ELBERON.—Choice furnished cottages for rent; conveyance meets train by appointment. WARDELL & BURKE, West End.

$2,700, $300 cash, $20 monthly, buys new 6-room cottage; all improvements; near station; commutation 7c. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

Summer and Winter house, eleven rooms, three baths, steam heat, hardwood floors; choice location, with view over Sound; rights to water and to private dock; bathing, yachting; near schools, churches; 1 mile Stamford depot; 50 minutes from Grand Central; large plot; beautiful shade trees. F. P. Jones, 505 Fifth Av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
Desirable shore cottages; Summer rents; village homes, farms or gentlemen's country places in one of nature's most favored localities. Address Southport Realty Co., Southport, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Three lofts to let, heat, elevator, centrally located, for manufacturing or storage. G. B. Raffetto, 408 W. 13th St., New York City.

Fine light loft (size 40x90) for business, manufacturing, or storage; big freight elevator; rent $900 per year. Lennig, 327 East 34th.

3 offices Townsend Bldg., 1,122 Broadway, for rent at very reasonable rates. Apply Rom 1,701, 110 West 40th St.

Broadway and 103d St., (216.)—Beautiful apartment, corner, seven rooms; one flight up; will alter for business.

Will rent basement, suitable for dressmaker or corsetiere, &c. Apply 165 West 71st St. Phone Columbus 8193.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Rare opportunity for right party secure desk space; excellent service. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

Large, small, light offices; low rent. Suite 901, World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th.

Will sublet all or part of office, (17x25,) Whitehall Building. Apply Room 342.

At 8 East 18th St., (5th Av.)—Top loft or studio; $35; May free.

Broadway and 103d St.—Small store; corner building.

Farms.

Farm of 110 acres, Dutchess County; good land; house and barns in good condition; 1½ miles from railroad station; 95 miles from New York City; will sell for $6,500, or exchange. C. A. Meier, Room 1,404, 128 Broadway, New York City.

Mortgage Loans.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 115 B'WAY.
TEL. 153 RECTOR.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Second mortgage wanted on gilt-edge property. H 62 Times.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L, 9 and Subway; reference; special rate on lease.

70TH ST.—THE NEVADA.
Beautifully furnished 7 all-light rooms, 2 baths; all rooms overlooking Broadway; fully equipped for housekeeping; less than unfurnished price; immediate possession. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

124th St. and Amsterdam Av., (501-3 West.)—Exquisitely cool, comfortable, small apartments; 4, 5 rooms and bath; handsomely and completely furnished, for Summer; newly decorated; Summer rates. See agent, 503 West 124th St. Tel. 6650 Morningside.

THE VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
Six and eight rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

To desirable party, a suite of six rooms, furnished, including two bathrooms, until Oct. 1; Central Park West and 72d St., on most reasonable terms. Address L. A. Pilcer, P. O. Box 375, New York City.

To sublet from June 1 to Sept. 15, fully furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Hudson River; all light, airy rooms; rent, $166.67 per month, same as unfurnished. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

Beautiful five-room apartment to sublet, completely furnished; select neighborhood; very new, modern building; $110 per month. Humphries, 574 West End Av. Phone 9200 River.

27 West 11th St., near 5th Av., large, nice airy apartment, 7 outside rooms, 6th floor, from June 1 to Oct. 1; concession on rent; references. Eastman. Tel. 6522 Chelsea.

57TH ST., 57 WEST.—Sublet reasonably, 3 rooms and bathroom; elevator; one flight; maid service; restaurant; every modern convenience. Fitzgerald.

424 West 119th St., Apt. 52.—Five large, cool, comfortably furnished rooms; fine elevator building, opposite Columbia University; $65.

Furnished, unfurnished apartments, all sizes, prices. Archibald Foss, 341 Madison Av., (entrance 45 East 44th.) Murray Hill 3590.

Five light, cool rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, May to October or longer. Call or address L. E. R., 502 West 112th St.

Sublet, four months, large room, bath, kitchenette; promenade roof; $25. Hotel Chelsea. Apply Room 111 or manager.

58 West 57th.—Outside bachelor apartment, piano, elevator; restaurant optional; references; $55. Fall. Baxter.

158th St., (3,800 Broadway.)—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, five-room apartment; reasonable terms. Phillips.

20 East 69th, corner Madison Av.—One, two rooms, private bath; $25 to $55.

Lost

LIBERAL REWARD for return of small black silk purse, containing jewelry, left in Pullman car from Stamford evening May 10. Cashier, Union Trust Company, 60th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—ON APRIL 23, BETWEEN 6:30-8:30 P. M., ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT OR 7:15 TRAIN TO LAKE VIEW N. J., GOLD MONOGRAM (G. S.) WATCH FOB. REWARD RETURN TO GEORGE STEVENS, 605 JERSEY AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, amethyst necklace, on Broadway car, between 23d and 50th Sts., Rector's or Loew's Greeley Square Theatre. Suitable reward if returned to M. McLaughlin, 134 East 19th St. Telephone Gramercy 469.

LOST.—Gold scarf pin, owl's head with diamond eyes, Wednesday afternoon, somewhere between the Waldorf-Astoria and Hotel Plaza. Reward of $20 by J. N. Vance, Hotel Great Northern.

LOST.—Between 44th and 58th Sts., Broadway and 8th Av., or in Broadway car, May 9, hoop diamond earring set in platinum; $25 reward. 149 West 64th St. Vickers.

LOST—Gold signet ring, initials G. K., between Times Annex, 43d St., and West Shore Ferry, West 42d. Return Publication Office, 2d floor, Times Annex.

LOST—Sunday, Pearl and diamond star brooch, between Riverside and Morningside Drives, 113th-120th; reward. Moore, 628 West 114th.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, 1¼ in. long, between Pennsylvania R. R., 6th Av., 45th St., or Macy's; reward. Martell, 8 West 45th.

LOST—In or near Grand Opera House, folding pocketbook, containing money; reward. Holmes, 317 West 98d St.

LOST—Silver watch on a Farmington School fob, with the initials "R. S. F." Return to 844 Lexington Av.; reward.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, 91st St. and Columbus Av., black Bird of Paradise; reward. Howell, 103 West 91st St.

LOST—Silver watch, on Farmington School fob, with initials "R. S. F." Return to 844 Lexington Av.; reward.

LOST—On Saturday, watch fob with five large graduated amethysts; $10 reward. Return to Ehrenberg, 3,387 Broadway.

LOST—Downtown, Saturday, ring of keys. Please return to 152 West 120th St.

LOST—125th and 7th Av., diamond set watch; reward. Clark, 109 West 129th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, female; Subway, 110th, Broadway; reward. 211 West 108th. O'Donnell.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 67 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

GROCERY STORE OF B. VLADEMIR, 753 E. 151st St., Bronx, sold to I. Barrows. Creditors' claims to be presented at store before May 19 next.

Business Opportunities.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 223 Times.

For Sale.—327 West 141st St; 18-room boarding house; completely furnished; filled with guests; established 10 years; long lease; low rent; near Drive; profitable all-year-round business.

For Sale.—Lease and furniture, boarding house, Madison Av.; all rooms taken; easy price, terms. B 260 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Boy, lease valet tailoring privilege in hotel. Gold, 324 East 56th St.

Business Notices.

Business-soliciting letters and advertising copy, English and Spanish.
L. E. WILLARD,
Room 808, 1 West 34th St.
Telephone, Greeley 155.

We are doing the detail work for a number of successful mail order houses; why not let us do yours? For full particulars address Farmer Smith, Incorporated, 123 N. Summit Av., Cedar Grove, N. J.

Bad debts collected everywhere; commission basis; no charge unless successful; immediate action; prompt reports. Metropolitan Commercial Service, 68 Wall St. Phone John 583.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Pianos and Organs.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SUMMER HOMES.
USED UPRIGHTS, $65, $75, $125.
SMALL PLAYER-PIANOS, LITTLE GRANDS.
SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Steinway mahogany upright piano in fine condition; sell for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Machinery.

One-foot cornice brake for sale; in perfect condition; price, $65. A. Watson, 111 Prospect St., Jersey City.

Real Estate

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

124th, 501-503 West.—Desirable 5-room apartments in high-class house; decorated to suit, for May 15; all improvements; convenient all cars; 1 block Park; rents reduced; $27, $30, and $33; liberal concessions; shown any time; agent on premises.

To Sublet (unfurnished until Oct. 1.)—Elegant elevator apartment; 9 light, airy rooms; 2 baths; near Riverside Drive; can be seen any time; sacrifice. Fraad, 308 West 93d St.

Zola Court, 52 Cathedral Parkway, opposite Morningside Park, 6-7 rooms; all improvements; reasonable; concessions. Supt., or Schlechter, 217 West 110th St.

ARE YOU MOVING, SPECIAL INDUCEments.—Just think, 4-6 room elevator apartments; $32-$40 up. 221 West 141st St., 7th Av.

Very desirable 5-room front apartment to sublet, unfurnished. Apply at office or Apartment 62, 511 West 113th St.

Hotel Selkirk, 308 West 82d.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, unfurnished. Apt. 42.

Broadway, corner, 216 West 103d St.—Seven large, light, beautiful rooms.

Washington Heights.

507 West 140th St.—Five rooms, front; southern exposure; electric light and telephone in apartment; refined house; rental $40. Supt. or Bert G. Faulhaber Co., B'way and 156th.

Westchester.

APARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
Beautiful six to eight room apartments in fine new fireproof apartment house, containing every improvement, at Bronxville, twenty-eight minutes from Grand Central; rentals from Oct. 1; $65 to $100 per month.
GRAMATAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO., Gramatan Bank Building,
Bronxville, N. Y.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT AT MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Furnished cottage, six master's bedrooms, large outdoor sleeping porch; 5 servants' rooms; fully equipped for housekeeping, or meals and service from Equinox House. Apply Hotel Lorraine, Fifth Av. & 45th St., N. Y. C.

To let for the Summer, furnished cottage at Glen Cove Landing; six rooms and all improvements; near water and trolley lines. Apply Capt. James Gibbons, Glen Cove Landing, Long Island.

Allenhurst.—New stucco residence, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; furnished for season, $1,000. W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

At Upper Montclair, near park, a ten-room house; any term of month desired; $60 per month. Address Owner, 297 North Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey.—Furnished cottage; 11 rooms; Woodland Av., block from ocean. Apply C. D. Snyder.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

On Sound.—Greenwich, Conn.—Water front, owner's new home; ten rooms, three baths, electricity; large porch; large grounds; garage; moderate rent. Tel. 4235 Schuyler.

COUNTRY HOME IN CITY LIMITS.
House, 14 rooms, large barn, suitable autos; one acre ground; elegant location; sell, rent. Heuer, 2,506 8th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Cash and equity in 16 Philadelphia houses, separately mortgaged, offered for property near New York; New Jersey acreage preferred. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Seven-story loft building, fully leased at $11,500; will exchange equity for ripe Manhattan or Bronx lots. Lackman, 453 East 161st St., Bronx.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted.—Elevator apartment, vicinity Columbia University; $30 to $35 to October. Box A 87 Times.

Young married couple, child, desire furnished flat, below 72d. Box A86 Times.

Automobile Exchange

New cars, 50 per cent. off.
New foredoor bodies, 65 per cent. off.
100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $100-$3,000.
New Ford tops, $10; others, all sizes.
Ford and other electric light outfits, $3.
Radiators, steer'g col. parts, 75 per cent. off.
Del. wagons, $150 up; w'dsh'ds, speed'm'rs, $5.
Time payments. Trades made. Cars bought.
20th Century Co., 1,690 B'way, cor. 53d.

LOCOMOBILE FOR SALE,
1909 MODEL I.
Touring body, five-passenger, completely equipped, excellent condition. Any demonstration. Quick sale for cash, $600. May be seen at Academy Garage, 837 Union St., Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice 20 horse power Stanley runabout, torpedo body; just overhauled and painted. E. Tiemeyer, Room 1,210, 1,784 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 7770.

Will sell $900 credit bill on standard make $2,500 car; forced to sell at sacrifice; leaving for South America. Address Room 720, 141 Broadway.

For Sale—Franklin Model G runabout; good condition; cheap; demonstration. Hartford Lunch Co., 1,931 Broadway. Telephone 3265 Columbus.

Limousine, Garford, 1910, seven-passenger; perfect condition; fully equipped; new tires; cash bargain. Can be seen, 121 Corlies Av., Pelham, N. Y.

For Sale.—Motor, 4½x6-4 cylinder, suitable for boat or automobile; also complete up-to-date chassis, cheap. Room 210, Motor Mart Building, Broadway and 63d St.

For Hire.—Touring cars by the hour, day or month. H. Wiener, 337 East 48th. Telephone 259 Murray Hill.

Thomas flyer; chain drive; good condition; any demorstration; $250. Benson Garage, 48 Love Lane, Brooklyn.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Buicks, Cadillacs, Fords, Hudsons, Packards; special sacrifice sale. 30 West 63d St.

Runabout body, double disappearing seat in rear; any reasonable offer. X 8 Times.

Reo the Fifth, 1912; centre control; equipped like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Cadillac five-passenger; fully equipped; $550. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

New 1913 Overland exchanged for Reo car, $875. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

New Detroiter, taken in exchange for Reo, $975. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

Will hire out my Packard seven-passenger car by the month or year; the car is in first-class condition. Apply of Mr. Hirsch, Lenox garage, 112 East 75th St. Phone Lenox 5206.

For Hire.—Elegant seven-passenger landaulet and touring cars by the hour, day, or month; very reasonable. Christy. Telephone 9780 Columbus.

PACKARD TOURING CARS FOR HIRE.
Anywhere, any time; reasonable. Phone 5754 Riverside. GILLETT-JOHNSON CO.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring cars; 7-passenger; prices reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 143 West 51st St.

For Rent.—Five and seven passenger Packard touring cars by hour, day, or month. Telephone Riverside 1603.

Beautiful seven-passenger Packard touring car; by the hour, day, week, or month. Murphy, 6701 Plaza.

Very fine 1912 touring car. Summer months; owner drives. Ajax, 170 West 65th tS. Telephone Col. 6737.

For hire, elegant Packard touring, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 532 West 122d. 7670 Morningside.

FOR HIRE.—Seven passenger touring car; reasonable; reliable. Tel., 5454 Gramercy. S

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Pope motor cycles, New York Distributors. Also agent for Indian and Excelsior. Amos Shirley, 935 8th Av., near 55th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

Account removal in 10 days will sell at a sacrifice entire fine sample furniture, comprising brass beds, dressers, chiffoniers, Davenport beds, extension tables, buffets, chairs, rockers, rugs, and a lot of odd mission pieces; 50 per cent. saving guaranteed. Empire Furniture Manufacturing Co., 56-58 West 22d St., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408
50 Nassau Street Franklin.
956 Broadway, at 23d St.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, consisting of roll, flat, typewriter desks, chairs, tables, hat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St., New York.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth.

Typewriters rented, 3 months, $4.50 up; sold at lowest prices, cash or payments; expert repairing. Durant McLean Typewriter Co. 265 Broadway.

Retail butcher business; 12 years' medium trade; owner not a butcher; marble fixtures; terms reasonable for cash. Emil Biele, 5,312 3d Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale, reasonable, hotel, 19 sleeping rooms; main auto route, shore line; only hotel in town, 3,000; rent low. J. H. Monroe, Guilford, Conn.

Will sell my beautiful, valuable Jules Jurgensen watch for half cost price. Address Kovicztz, 821 Union St., Brooklyn.

Cameras.

BARGAINS IN CAMERAS.
Come and look over our stock of second-hand Graflex, Premos, Centuries, film and plate cameras; all bargain lists discounted.
HERBERT & HUESGEN CO.,
811 Madison Av., at 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; double and single rooms, with board; table board; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—One large room; table guests.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second-floor suite; private bath; fine table; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable, furnished single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

89TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; excellent table; table boarders.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; prices moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; studio room; running hot, cold water every room.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; reasonable.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large room, second floor; single room; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated boarding house; transients and table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; southern cooking; white maid service; telephones in all rooms; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; private baths; hot water; parlor dining room; unexcelled cuisine; Summer rates; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; excellent table; Summer rates; best references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with beautiful bath; board optional. 'Phone Schuyler 8897.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Clean, large, small rooms; private baths; good table; references.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Rooms, with board; every convenience; excellent table; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.

90TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; all conveniences; Summer rates. Delorme

94TH, 138 WEST.—Single rooms, excellent home table; moderate; transients accommodated; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished house; reference.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent board; all comforts; private house. Strauss.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Cool, attractive dining; cuisine, service exceptional; telephone, hall boy.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Desirable rooms; terms moderate.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms, with board. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms, with board. Telephone Morningside 8136.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; references; table guests.

122D ST., 2,053 7th Av.—Cool, airy rooms; substantial board; fine location; references.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Beautiful double, single room; excellent table; references. Phone 5697 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury,) two blocks north of 157th St. Subway.—Wonderful spot; beautiful grounds; country house; chickens and vegetables; references exchanged.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 916.—Attractive front room; every convenience; private house; delicious food; Summer terms. 'Phone 5262 River.

WEST END AV., 879. (103d.)—Large corner room; splendid cuisine; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, Subway; rooms, private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1159-W Main.

Country Board

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE

THEY START TO-DAY TO CLEAN THE TOWN

The Educational Part of the Campaign Is Over, and the Real Work Is On.

MANHATTAN HAS 101 MEN

Who Will Visit Eighteen Sections—Nine Sections in Brooklyn and Three in the Bronx Scheduled.

The big "sweep-up" begins this morning, and this week will see the final stage of Dr. Lederle's "clean up" campaign, after two months of careful planning and preparation. By Saturday night the City of New York from end to end will be swept and scrubbed.

All last week the 300 Inspectors of the co-operating city departments plastered the city with official notices, calling upon householders and proprietors of other premises to have all their dirt and rubbish piled up and ready for removal on certain days this week. They sent out 1,200,000 of these notices. At the same time the private organizations of the Babies' Welfare Association and other civic and social organizations have been busily sending around to the tenement houses folders printed in English, Yiddish, and Italian, explaining to fathers and mothers the need of keeping their homes thoroughly clean if they would keep themselves and children well. Of these 700,000 have been distributed. In 20,000 stores there are posted special placards of warning, distributed by the Housewives' League. Yesterday and a week ago the ministers of the city read announcements of the "clean up" from their pulpits. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has distributed through its agents 50,000 circulars which they themselves got up, together with 250,000 four-leaf folders in English and approximately 30,000 in Yiddish and Italian, of the Department of Health.

Eighteen sections will be cleaned today in Manhattan; four of these, lying below Canal and New Chambers Streets, will be cleaned at night. Nine sections will be cleaned in Brooklyn and three in the Bronx. There will be 101 men in the Manhattan gang, 151 men in the Brooklyn gang, and 41 men for the Bronx.

This is the schedule for to-day's cleaning by sections:

MANHATTAN.

1—West Street, Park Place, Broadway.
2—Broadway, New Chambers Street, East River.
3—West Street, Broadway, North Moore Street, White Street.
5—North Moore Street, White Street, Broadway, Canal Street, West Street.
6—Broadway, Canal Street, New Chambers Street, Park Row, Broome Street.
7—Canal to West Houston Street, Broadway, and West Street.
14—Broome Street, Houston Street, Allen Street, Ridge Street.
15—West Twelfth Street, West Sixteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Street.
26—East Eleventh Street, East Sixteenth Street, Fifth Avenue, to river.
21—West Thirty-fourth Street, West Fortieth Street, Sixth Avenue, Twelfth Avenue.
36—East Fortieth Street, East Forty-sixth Street, Sixth Avenue, to river.
25—West Fifty-seventh Street, West Sixty-fifth Street, Central Park West, West End Avenue.
46—East Seventy-second to East Seventy-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, East River.
37—West Eighty-ninth Street, West Ninety-seventh Street, Central Park West, to Riverside Drive.
55—East 106th Street, East 112th Street, Fifth Avenue, to river.
43—Cathedral Parkway, West 134th, Morningside and St. Nicholas Parks, to Riverside Drive.
51—West 134th Street, West 154th Street, St. Nicholas Park.

BROOKLYN.

1—Congress Street, Fulton Street, Smith Street, East River.
7—Carroll Street, Twentieth Street, Gowanus Canal, Sixth Avenue.
9—Twentieth Street, Thirty-ninth Street, Eighth Avenue South, Greenwood Cemetery, Sixth Avenue North.
13—Navy Street, Washington Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Greene Avenue.
18—Navy Street, Flushing Avenue, Broadway, Division Avenue.
23—Union Avenue, Metropolitan Avenue, Montrose Avenue.
28—Flushing Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, Bedford Avenue, Sumner Avenue.
32—Fulton Street, Bedford Avenue, Sterling Street, Troy Avenue.
37—Seeley Street, Prospect Park South, Sterling Street, East Ninety-eighth Street, Church Avenue.

THE BRONX.

1—Harlem River, Bronx Kills, East 144th Street.
4—Washington Avenue, Bronx River, East 165th Street, Crotona Park East.
8—Bronx River, (South and East,) Webster Avenue West.

Dr. Lederle and his first lieutenant in the "clean-up" work, Dr. M. McMillan, will supervise the simultaneous cleaning in all parts of the city. Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards has personal charge of the special cleaning gangs.

DIRT AND RELIGION.

Pastor Hartsock Praises and Would Enlarge the Clean-Up Crusade.

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Hartsock, pastor of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, referring yesterday to the Health Department's campaign to clean up the city, spoke on "Dirt and Religion."

"'Clean up,' is the slogan of the Health Department these days," said he, "but it is also the slogan of the Gospel. Religion is the enemy of dirt inside and out. It lifts mankind out of the mire and the mud. It makes it impossible for him to be ever again satisfied with the swine pen.

"The prodigal became a swine herdsman, but when he came to himself, the awakened Prince in him cried out for the clean conditions and noble companionship of his father's house.

"This call sounded by the Health Board, 'Clean up,' is part of the great message and challenge of religion which doesn't despise this practical duty, and which, beginning there, doesn't stop until it has purified the whole. The relation of dirt to disease, to decency, to morality, is intimate and vital.

"Civic righteousness is not a special kind; righteousness is right doing, and it includes all that is to be done. To get the dirt out is the big job of religion. 'Wash and be clean,' is the Gospel cry, and wherever it goes there follows a mighty clean-up in the backyards of tenements and the cellars of the soul.

"I am glad to give currency to this slogan. I should like to see it plastered on signboards and bulletins all over this great, splendid city until the clean-up idea had so taken possession of the minds of the people that they would not stop until the political and moral life of the community had been cleansed.

"'For health and decency's sake, clean-up.' Yes, for God and humanity's sake, clean up."

LOST BOY DEAD IN LAUNDRY

Five-Year-Old's Body Found Under a Pile of Soiled Clothes.

After several hours spent in a search of the neighborhood for his five-year-old son Isaac, who had not come home for dinner, Solomon Silber, a grocer of 494 East Houston Street, finally persuaded the foreman of a laundry across the street to let him open up the place and search there, for the Houston Street boys were fond of playing in it on Sundays. At 11:45 the father, with a lighted candle held high over his head, made his way through the dark office, and beyond he came upon a child's feet sticking out from beneath a rough heap of clothing, piled high for Monday's washing.

He and the foreman, Henry Goldstein, tossed and thrust the clothing aside, and stretched on the floor was the missing Silber boy. He was dead. Dr. Spalner, from 103 Cannon Street, said so when he was called into the laundry at midnight.

The doctor said that the cause of death could not be determined except by autopsy, but the police of the Union Market Station are inclined to believe that the Silber boy died of suffocation and that this was accidental, caused by a heap of clothing falling on him and pinning him to the floor. There were some strange scratches on his face and his eyes were puffy.

HURT SAVING CHILD AT FIRE.

Negro Woman Falls from Fire Escape—Six Horses Perish.

Six horses were burned to death and six others were saved at a fire which burned out a portion of the Bronx Artificial Stone Works, on the ground floor of a three-story factory building at Tiffany Street and Oak Point Avenue, the Bronx, last night.

Mrs. Virginia Taliver, a negro woman, the wife of the watchman of the building, who lives with her husband and three children on the second floor, of the building, received a lacerated forehead and contusions of the arms when she fell from a fire-escape. She was carrying her six-months-old baby at the time and trying to descend to the street. The baby was not injured, but the mother was taken to Lebanon Hospital, where she was treated and afterward sent back to her home. The others were rescued without much trouble. The damage was $2,000.

SOCIALIST PLEA TO WILSON.

Party Invokes President's Aid for Miners in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Victor L. Berger, the Socialist ex-member of Congress from Milwaukee; Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, and Adolph Germer of Illinois were appointed by the Socialist Party to-day to investigate the condition of the miners in West Virginia and to make a personal report to President Wilson. The committee was named at a meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Socialists addressed a memorial to President Wilson, asserting that a reign of terror existed in West Virginia and asking for an investigation by the Department of Justice.

DOMESTIC ART EXHIBIT.

Educational Alliance Shows Meals Prepared by Its Young Pupils.

The young domestic artists and scientists of the Educational Alliance in East Broadway made a fine showing at their annual Spring exhibition, which crowded the halls of the Alliance building yesterday afternoon and evening. The substantial work of diminutive seamstresses was displayed in scores of well-made dresses, and the food on exhibition was most tempting.

Besides the platters of excellent cookies there were neatly prepared meals for a family of four, with the cost of production placarded above. This varied between 50 cents and 80 cents, and was always carefully itemized, for the business of getting a meal is taught at the Alliance from the market stall to the dinner table.

STRIKING BARBERS SPLIT BY DISCORD

Brooklyn Union Up in Arms Because Walkout Was Ordered in Manhattan.

MORE SHOPS CLOSED HERE

Conference To-day for Uniform Strike Demands—Stones Thrown Through Shop Windows.

The Brooklyn branch of the Barbers' Union, affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, was up in arms yesterday over the action of Frank Cancillieri, a boss barber, in calling a strike of the barbers in Manhattan, and there was a turbulent meeting at Arlington Hall in St. Mark's Place in the evening.

The Manhattan strikers are supposed to be I. W. W. men, but the Brooklyn barbers and their leaders hold that the Manhattan barbers by going on strike for demands different from those of the Brooklyn men have brought about a state of affairs which will do harm to both strikes. Meantime the Manhattan branch of the I. W. W. Barbers' Union, which moved over night from Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, to 346 East Twelfth Street, proceeded to order strikes in small barber shops on the east side which usually keep open until 1 P. M. on Sundays. At the White Rats shop, 153 East Fourteenth Street, which was the central spot for strike disturbances on Saturday, the following notice appeared:

"To my patrons: This shop will be closed until the barbers' grievance is settled.
CYRUS ARNONE."

Arnone is the proprietor of the shop and his brother, Matthew Arnone, attended the meeting of the strikers at Arlington Hall. This meeting was probably one of the stormiest Arlington Hall had ever seen. The hall was so crowded that the speakers had to stand on a table to be seen. Leonard Frisini, leader of the Brooklyn strike and at one time an officer of the Italian Socialist Federation, with Rosano Rotolo, President of the Brooklyn I. W. W. Barbers' Union, and another officer of this union, attempted to call the Manhattan strike off. When they saw the number of Manhattan strikers in the hall they decided to compromise.

Rotola was made Chairman and said that Cancillieri had no right to order a strike on his own initiative. Cancillieri finally got the floor and said that he acted with the consent of the officers of the I. W. W. union in Brooklyn. A yell of denial arose from the Brooklyn strikers and Frisini and the Chairman shook their heads.

After a number of motions and counter motions had been suggested, it was decided that committees of the strikers in Brooklyn and Manhattan should meet early this morning at 346 East Twelfth Street to try to harmonize the demands of the Brooklyn and Manhattan strikers. The Manhattan strikers have made no wage demands, while the Brooklyn strikers have demanded higher pay. The Manhattan men demand half a day off in the middle of each week, while the Brooklyn strikers ask half a day off on Mondays. Meantime the Manhattan Strike Committee will order more strikes to-day.

A committee from the striking barbers of Brooklyn conferred all afternoon with a committee from the boss barbers, who are being asked to assent to a new schedule of hours. The conference, which was without any apparent result, was held on the platform of the Labor Lyceum in Willoughby Avenue and in full sight of 2,000 of the strikers. It was adjourned until 8 o'clock this morning.

What rioting marred the day was confined almost entirely to Willoughby Avenue, when a few of the more reckless men of the razor vented their feelings by throwing cobblestones through the windows of some barber shops in that thoroughfare.

PROTECTORY 50 YEARS OLD.

Catholic School's Birthday to be Celebrated May. 30.

The fiftieth anniversary of the New York Catholic Protectory will be observed on May 30 by a day of ceremonies which will be attended by many men distinguished in the Catholic world. More than 50,000 boys and girls have gone out from its doors since the first plans were laid in 1862 at Annunciation Rectory. Incorporation followed in the Spring of 1863, and work began in two private houses downtown. Later land was bought in Westchester, with buildings equipped to teach boys printing, plumbing, harnessmaking, and other trades, and for training girls in the domestic arts. Since then 600 acres have been added and agriculture is a specialty of the Protectory.

The morning of May 30 will be marked by a military field mass on the grounds at Westchester, with Cardinal Farley as the celebrant. There will be addresses in the afternoon by such men as Justice Dowling and Judge Mayer and singing by a choir of 600 boys.

ROSE FROM UNDERWORLD.

George Long Gives His History at Conference of Rescue Workers.

George Long, Superintendent of the Inasmuch Mission in Philadelphia, who is here to attend the Rescue Mission Conference to-day in Calvary Baptist Church, told the congregation in Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, last night, how he ceased to be a denizen of the underworld. Since his conversion in Philadelphia in 1909 Long established the Inasmuch Mission, beginning with a capital of 27 cents, and has raised $50,000 for a building fund for the work in the slums there.

"I never had any education and I never went to school," said Mr. Long, who is about 35 years old, and looks like a prosperous business man. "I was a 'hobo' when 12 years old, and even a pickpocket when a boy in Madison Square Park, near here. For years I lived in Chinatown and the Tenderloin, drinking, smoking opium, using cocaine and morphine, until the physicians gave me up to die. I had become a wreck. A collar in those days size 14 was big for my neck, but to-day I would choke to death in a size less than 17.

"There was an opium hole in the ground beneath 12 Doyers Street where thirty to fifty persons would smoke opium for days at a time. There are 50,000 lost souls like that here."

The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, the rector, announced that a friend of the church had given $1,000 with which to pay a woman to attend the Night Court and aid unfortunate women.

The National Conference of Rescue Mission Workers will continue until Thursday. Sidney Whittemore of this city is President of the organized workers, and Jerry McAuley Mission is held up as the shining example of what rescue efforts may accomplish. During the convention rescue services will be held nightly all over Manhattan and in several places in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

There are 200,000 men and women in America at all times who can be classed as "down and outs." About 40,000 a year come into touch with the Bowery and Water Street Missions. Of the number about 4,500 a year show some marked desire to rise to better conditions. Thousands of others are annually lost.

KATHRENS FAVORS DIVORCE.

Better 99 Divorces, He Says, Than One Unwelcome Child.

In the Rose Room of the Hotel Astor an audience of women assembled last night to hear Richard D. Kathrens lecture on the marriage-divorce question. He advanced the opinion that practically all the ills of society might be remedied, and possibly entirely overcome, if marriage laws were reformed so as to conform to natural laws. He predicted that it was only a matter of a short time when society would alter its opinion concerning divorce and reverse its judgment on the position of divorcés.

"It will honor and esteem many of those who now are banished from favor," he said. "The hypocrisy of those who persist in wedlock after love has flown will be recognized. Human laws succeed only when they do not conflict with natural laws. It is imperative that we harmonize our statutes with the laws of our being. The prerogative of divorce should rest exclusively with the wife. The home would not suffer by this arrangement. It is better that ninety-nine divorces be granted than that one unwelcome child be born into the world."

CHILDREN DROWN IN POOL.

Bodies of Brother and Sister Found in Cistern Behind Abandoned Mill.

BOONTON, N. J., May 11.—Margaret, 11 years old, and Albert, 8 years, the children of Albert Cocha of this place, were found drowned late last night in a cistern in the rear of an old mill near their home. The children went into the fields to play and were not missed until evening.

The parents then became alarmed and many of their neighbors helped them search. The abandoned mill was a favorite playground for the children, so the searchers went there to find them.

TO SPREAD SCHOOL HYGIENE

International Congress Will Seek to Extend Medical Inspection of Pupils.

An important part of the programme of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at Buffalo from Aug. 23 to 30, under the Presidency of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will be devoted to papers and discussions calling public attention to the urgent need of extending medical inspection throughout the schools of the United States. At least 75 per cent. of the school children in the country are physically defective, according to Secretary Blakeslee of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

Mr. Blakeslee based his estimate upon the findings of a medical inspection in typical schools, which showed that of all pupils, 26 per cent. suffered from eye strain; 6 to 12 per cent. from enlarged tonsils; 12 to 24 per cent. from nasal obstruction, and 50 to 75 per cent. from bad teeth.

One to 15 per cent. of the school children were found to have some form of skin disease; 1 to 67 per cent. had pediculosis of the scalp; 10 to 30 per cent. suffered from nervous disorders; 5 to 20 per cent. had some deformity, and 2 to 5 per cent. suffered from defective hearing.

"No effective campaign for the extension of modern methods in school hygiene can be carried on without a community backing," Mr. Blakeslee said, "and one of the prime objects of the forthcoming congress is to obtain this indorsement." The successful co-operation of all possible influences, according to the Buffalo programme, will mean the establishing of efficient medical, hygienic, and sanitary supervision in schools, giving in return these benefits.

For the child: Increased comfort, greater happiness, larger schoolroom success, more safety, and greater certainty of future efficiency.

For the school: Fewer absences from the schoolroom, fewer interruptions on account of epidemics, and more satisfactory educational response to classroom activities.

For the home: Less anxiety, less apprehension, fewer doctor bills, less work, more health, happiness, and prosperity.

For the taxpayer: A saving by more efficient methods in school work, and also a larger product of active, intelligent, capable individuals, whose influence will be toward the improvement of every phase of community life.

For the community: Healthier and, therefore, more efficient and more prosperous citizens.

For the Nation: Results measured in terms of the conservation of human life.

Representatives are coming to the Buffalo congress from all the leading nations, and from all the leading educational, scientific, medical, and hygienic institutions and organizations of this country.

HELD FOR ROBBING ACTRESS

Arrest Follows Discovery of Negro Woman in Miss La Rue's Gown.

Charged with having paid a successful visit for burglary to the apartment of Grace La Rue, a Winter Garden actress, three negroes were arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court yesterday and held without bail for examination to-day, when the actress will appear to make the formal complaint. The men were Jacob Willing and Henry Willis, of 235 West Sixty-first Street, and William Garfield, of 221 West Sixty-second Street.

The apartment at 907 Seventh Avenue was entered on the night of April 25, when the actress was at the theatre and her husband, Byron Chandler, was in Europe. The thieves took $2,000 worth of costumes, but left behind some $10,000 worth of jewels, which were in a shoe behind a trunk.

The arrests followed information furnished by a negro woman, whom detectives saw in the San Juan Hill district, attired in one of Miss La Rue's gowns. They followed her to a dance hall and questioned her there. According to their story, one of the three prisoners has given enough information to make possible the recovery of some of the stolen property.

Every Man Needs our Blue Serge Suit at $20

London shrunk, sun and acid proof materials. They are guaranteed all wool and equal to any serges ever made into suits so low in price. Your suit will be made to measure, cut, fitted and modelled for you. If we make your suit, you will have a suit to be proud of. Samples on request.

Coat and Trousers, $18

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

McBRIDE'S
THEATRE TICKET OFFICES
WALDORF-ASTORIA 34th St. (Side)
ALSO
HOTEL McALPIN

RANGE & FURNACE REPAIRS
Janes & Kirtland
NEW ADDRESS
133-135 West 44th Street

PLAYER PIANO SALE
$200 up
Bargains in used Steinway Baby Grand, Knabe, Sohmer, Steinway, Weber, Fisher and Gordon Upright pianos from $465 upwards. Now is the time to secure a bargain. Come early and get first choice.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 West 14th Street.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "BY ALL MEANS GO AND SEE BILLIE BURKE."—HERALD. MISS BILLIE BURKE IN THE AMAZING THE AMAZONS ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SAT. NIGHT, JUNE 7.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH HERN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., nr. B'way. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT At 8:30 & TWICE DAILY. North Of 53 GREATEST MOTION PICTURES OF THE AGE. 25c-50c-75c-$1.00
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS. THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. POSITIVELY ENDS MAY 24 RICHARD BENNETT AND CO-WORKERS present DAMAGED GOODS
HARRIS, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Thurs. The Master Mind Summer Prices Entire Balc. $1.$1.50.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42 St., nr. B'way. MONDAY, MAY 19. Seats Thurs., 9. A. M. THE WHITNEY OPERA CO. presents A NEW COMIC OPERA "My Little Friend" Music by OSCAR STRAUS. Composer of "THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER." Brilliant Cast. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
LIBERTY Popular Price Mat. Wed. 2:10. "The Biggest Musical Success of the Season." The Purple Road
Globe Mat. Wed'y 8 TIMES—Montgomery and Stone, Elsie Janis, The Lady of the Slipper

LUNA
Opens Wed. Afternoon. Coney Island.
FIRE AND SWORD (Adrianople)
The biggest thing we've ever done!

E. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES
5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. 1st 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. W. H. THOMPSON, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, R. L. Goldberg, Tom Davies Trio, "Silvery," others.
23D ST., nr. 6th Av. Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the world's best Vaudeville at Moderate Prices. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST., Lex. Av.
PALACE Theatre, B'way, 47 St. Ev., 25-50, 75, $1, $1.50. Daily Mt. 25-50-75-$1. MME. SARAH Bernhardt To-day, Mat. & Night. PHEDRE (1st & 2d Acts.) —AND A BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW— Another week of Mme. BERNHARDT Beginning May 19, in Repertoire, incl. LUCRECE BORGIA; UNE NUIT DE NOEL; CAMILLE; THEODORA; PHEDRE. Seats Now.
UNION SQ B'way & 14th St. M. Wykoff & Ada Vanity, 3 Leightons, Wilfred Clarke & Co., others.
COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. Bessie Clayton, Sallie Fisher, "The Purple Lady," Melville & Higgins, others.
B. F. KEITH'S Harlem Opera House Bay. 125 St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock Co. in "The Country Boy." Vaud. bet. Acts
CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.
BELTING WITHIN THE LAW West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ASTOR B'way & 45 St. Every Day, Incl. Sun., 2:20 & 8:20. 25c & 50 Gigantic Photo-Drama, "QUO VADIS?"
Grand 23d St., 8 Av. Mat. Wed. Geo. Evans 'HONEY BOY MINSTRELS
NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Bert French and Alice Eis, Maurice Levi and his Invisible Band, Gertrude Barnes, O'Brien-Havel Co., Frank Mullane, others. Brighton Brighton Beach
BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. Years of Discretion
PROSPECT Prospect & Westchester Aves. Evs. Prices, 25c. to $2.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mrs. Leslie Carter in "ZAZA"
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. Daily. Prices 10-20-30c. BOWERY AFTER DARK ORIGINAL CAST.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day. THE BON TON GIRLS with BERT BAKER.
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